

ANCESTRY
OF
GENERAL GRANT.

EDWARD C. MARSHALL.

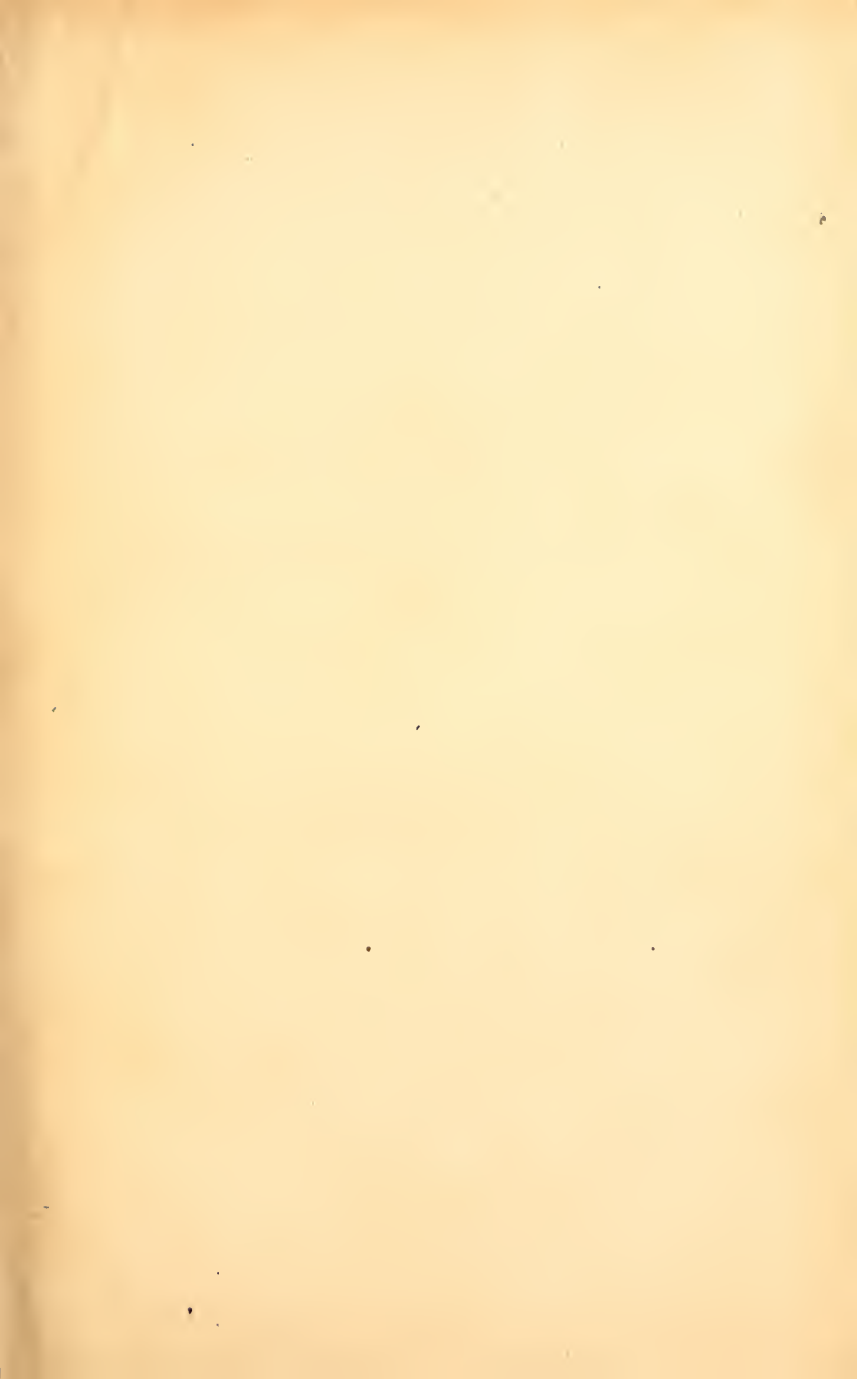
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209

~~209~~
107





THE
ANCESTRY
OF
GENERAL GRANT,
AND THEIR
CONTEMPORARIES.

BY
EDWARD CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, A. M.,
AUTHOR OF
"THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY," ETC.

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TO

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq.,

IEZEKIAH B. LOOMIS, Esq., ISAAC N. PHELPS, Esq.,

GEN. FRED. E. MATHER, AND HORATIO G. LOOMIS, Esq.,

WHOSE

PIONEER ANCESTORS WERE FOUNDERS

WITH

MATTHEW GRANT, OF WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT,

SOME OF WHOM ARE KINSMEN

OF

GENERAL GRANT,

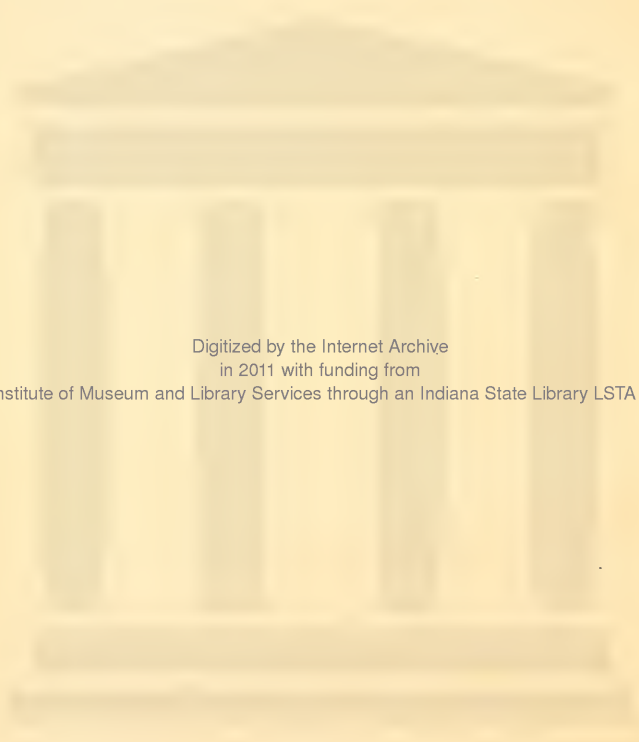
AND THROUGH WHOSE APPRECIATIVE SYMPATHY AND
ENCOURAGEMENT THIS UNDERTAKING HAS BEEN BROUGHT
TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE,

THE

AUTHOR WOULD, MOST RESPECTFULLY,

DEDICATE

THIS VOLUME.



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PREFACE.

THE author has had two objects in view in the preparation of this work ; first, to give an account of the ancient sources of the family of General Grant ; and secondly, to illustrate, in some degree, the early history of the town of Windsor, and of the families whose pioneer ancestors assisted in founding the colony of Connecticut. Those ancestors were fellow-townsmen with General Grant's, two hundred years ago, in the wilderness, surrounded by the savage foe, and they lie, now, with his in the same old graveyard. It is natural, therefore, that their descendants should feel a personal interest in him whom the fortunes of war and his own skill in arms have justly made so distinguished.

These sentiments have animated the writer, and, doubtless, sentiments not unlike these have influenced a large number of zealous correspondents and friends who have aided in this labor of

love. Among these, the author would call attention especially to the services of the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, President of the Connecticut Historical Society, who has made important contributions to these pages. William Wood, Esq., a Scotch gentleman, of New York, has rendered great assistance in a special field of inquiry in which some investigation has been made. Dr. Henry R. Stiles has displayed much interest in the development of the author's plans, and a free use has been made of many facts and papers which are found in his History of Ancient Windsor. Valuable aid has been received, also, from John Ward Dean, LL.D., a well known antiquarian of Boston; from John B. Porter, M. D., of Coventry, Jabez H. Hayden, Esq., of Windsor Locks, John Owen Pettibone, Esq., of Weatogue, and Charles J. Hoadly, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut; and from Frederick Saunders, Esq., of the Astor Library, Francis H. Houston, Esq., of the Mercantile Library, and George H. Moore, LL.D., of the Historical Library, New York. Jesse R. Grant, Esq., the father of General Grant, besides having contributed largely to the work, has given the proof sheets an intelligent and careful revision. To

all of the many kind friends who have aided the author in any manner in his labors, he would return the most sincere acknowledgments.

In conclusion, it may be suggested that General Grant should, at some future period, make a pilgrimage to Windsor, the Mecca of his ancestral history, and he will see there the early town records, preserved now for more than two centuries, which were written carefully, and in a scholarly manner, by the pioneer, Matthew Grant; and in Hartford he will find, guarded with jealous care by Mr. Trumbull, in the Historical Library, the manuscript old Church Book, which is also in the handwriting of Matthew Grant. They are interesting and suggestive relics of the past. They have furnished the materials of history for many generations of men since "The Recorder" acted his part in the busy scenes of life.

NEW YORK, September, 1869.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—BIOGRAPHIES.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE.

Matthew Grant,—The Clan of Grants,—Rev. John White,—The Mary and John,—Settlement of Dorchester,—Roger Clap,—The <i>First House</i> in Connecticut,—Settlement of Windsor,—Matthew Grant as Surveyor and Town Clerk,—The Woodbridge Controversy,—The Simsbury Boundary Line,—Mr. Joseph Loomis,—Mr. William Phelps,—“The Palazado Plot,”—Captain John Mason,—King Philip’s War,—Captain Samuel Marshall,—The Wept of Wish-ton-wish,—Matthew Grant’s Decease.	1.
--	----

CHAPTER II.

Samuel Grant, Senior,—A Church Member,—“A Bound-Goer,”—Settlement of East Windsor,—Samuel Grant, Junior,—The Minor Family,—The Grants Church-Members,—Biblical Names,—Noah Grant, Senior,—Martha Huntington of Norwich,—The Settlement of Tolland,—The Allotment at Tolland,—The Petition of the Tolland Pioneers,—The Rev. Mr. Steel Ordained,—Lieut. Peter Buell,—The Buell Family.	26.
---	-----

CHAPTER III.

Captain Noah Grant of the French and Indian War,—
 Susannah Delano,—The Crown Point Expedition,
 —Captain Israel Putnam,—Fort Lyman rebuilt,—
 A Scouting Party,—Defeat of Dieskau,—Overseer
 of Masons,—Pay-Roll and General Account,—
 Honors from the Connecticut Assembly,—Lieut.
 John Stark,—A New Campaign,—Scouting Par-
 ties,—Death of Captain Grant,—Death of Lieut.
 Solomon Grant,—Captain Noah Grant of the
 Revolution,—Evidence of Descent from Matthew
 Grant,—The Lexington Alarm,—Lieut. Jesse
 Grant,—Ratio of Troops from the Colonies,—
 Removal to Pennsylvania,—The Connecticut Re-
 serve,—The Indians,—Wild Beasts,—Gov. Hunt-
 ington,—General St. Clair,—Captain Grant's De-
 clining Years.

35.

CHAPTER IV.

Jesse Root Grant,—Judge Root,—Miss Hannah Simp-
 son,—Point Pleasant,—Birth-place of a President,—
 Georgetown,—Business at Galena,—Residence at
 Covington, Kentucky,—Secret of his Success,—
 Mr. Grant as a Poet,—General Ulysses Simpson
 Grant,—Difficulties about a Name,—Scriptural
 Names,—Anecdotes,—Served through all the
 Grades,—General Scott,—Views of Professor Ma-
 han.

63.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

1.

The Clan of Grants,—Gregory de Grant,—The
 Strathspey Grants,—Castle Urquahart,—A Low-

land Poet,—The War-Cries,—The Grant Tartan,—The Bard,—The Seafield Arms,—Castle Grant,—Grantown,—Earl of Seafield,—Baron Glenelg,—Major-General James Grant. 85.

2.

The Grant Homestead,—Title to the Homestead,—The Old House,—The Windsor Homesteads,—The Loomis and Hayden Homesteads,—The Stuyvesant and Beekman Estates in New York. 94.

3.

The Dorchester Records,—First Entry of Matthew Grant's Name,—“Rayles” for “Cowes.” 98.

4.

Matthew Grant's Record,—His Family,—Susannah Rockwell,—The Rockwell Family. 100.

5.

Matthew Grant's Rules for Measuring Land,—“Running upon a Poynt,”—“Three Poyntes.” 101.

6.

The Constitutions of 1638 and 1650,—The Preamble of 1638,—“Schooles,”—Roger Ludlow the Law-Maker,—The oldest American Constitution. 101.

7.

The Freemen of 1669,—Governor Bissell,—The Ellsworth Family,—Chief Justice Ellsworth,—The

Eno Family,—John Fitch, the Inventor of Steam-boats,—The Griswold Family,—Governors Matthew and Roger Griswold,—The Hayden Family,—The Holcombe Family,—The Loomis Family,—The Marshall Family,—The Mather Family,—The Owen Family,—The Pettibone Family,—The Phelps Family,—The Stiles Family,—The Wolcott Family,—Governor Roger Wolcott,—The two Governors Oliver Wolcott. 105.

8.

Persecutions of the Puritans in England,—Dr. Leighton, a Scotch Preacher,—The Whipping, the Pillory, the Knife, the Brand,—Mr. William Prynne, Barrister. 150.

9.

The Last Will and Testament of Matthew Grant,—Witnesses John Loomis and Thomas Dibble. 153.

10.

Captain Noah Grant's Muster Roll,—“Prince, Negro,” —“Jupiter, Negro.” 155.

11.

Lieut. Solomon Grant of the French and Indian War,—Lieut. John Levens,—A Scout towards Hoosuc,—“Captivated,”—Death of Lieutenant Grant,—His Coventry Estate. 156.

12.

The Will of Lieutenant Solomon Grant,—“My Well-Beloved Brother Noah Grant.” 159.

13.

- The Delano Family,—Philip de La Noye,—Jonathan Delano,—The Iron-Armed. 161.

14.

- Genealogy of General Grant,—An Extract from Edward Everett,—John Porter, of Windsor,—Captain Roswell Grant of the Revolution,—Hon. Columbus Delano,—The Title of “General.” 163.

15.

- The Inaugural Address of President Grant. 175.

PART I.—BIOGRAPHIES.

CHAPTER I.

MATTHEW GRANT, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF
WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT.

THE names and the memory of those who, in blood and suffering, were the founders of a mighty nation, now the United States, should be held in reverence. The historian of Massachusetts says, when speaking of them, "I am not preserving from oblivion the names of heroes, whose chief merit is the overthrow of Cities, Provinces, and Empires; but the names of the founders of a flourishing town and colony, if not of the whole British empire in America." *

Their descendants preserve with honest pride, the sacred record of their heroism. To have crossed an unknown ocean to a new country, three thousand miles distant from home and kindred, to have braved the perils of the flood, the pestilence, the ambush in the wilderness, the stratagem, the massacre, the scalping-knife, the midnight horrors of the Indian's blazing torch, to have encountered all these dangers in the effort to reclaim a continent

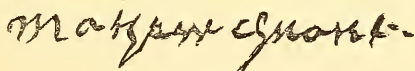
* *Hutchinson's Hist. Mass.* Vol. II. Appendix p. 463.

from the savage, and consecrate it as the dwelling place of civilization and freedom must have developed a character in these, our early settlers, unsurpassed in the annals of human suffering and human daring.

The purpose of these hardy pioneers in abandoning their native land, was to secure in the New World what was denied them in the old, the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Doubtless they made some mistakes in developing into practice their ideas of liberty, but those mistakes were characteristic of the age in which they lived; many a greater enterprise has been fraught with more abundant errors. Mr. Edward Everett has said of them, "In coming to this country, our fathers most certainly contemplated, not merely a safe retreat beyond the sea, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but a local government founded on popular choice. That their foresight stretched onward through the successive stages of colonial and provincial government which resulted in the establishment of a great republican confederacy, it would be extravagant to pretend. But from the primitive and venerable compact signed on the 11th of November, 1620, on board the Mayflower while she yet nestled in the entrance of Provincetown harbor, after her

desolate voyage, like a weary child at even-song in its mother's arms, through every document and manifesto which bears on the question, there is a distinct indication of a purpose to establish civil government on the basis of republican equality." *

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is a lineal descendant from MATTHEW GRANT, who came from

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Matthew Grant". The script is cursive and somewhat stylized, with the first name "Matthew" written in a larger, more prominent hand than the last name "Grant".

1681.†

England to the New World in 1630. Jessie R. Grant, Esq., the father of General Grant, mentions in a letter to the writer that *his* father "used to tell him he was of Scotch ancestry." This tradition is, probably, well founded, for many of the early pioneers were of Scotch descent, some were Welsh, and a few were Irish. The Grants are, probably, descendants from the ancient Scottish clan whose motto, "Stand fast, Craig Ellachie," well represents the spirit of the distinguished representative of the family. The ancient Highland clan of Grants must have been, in some degree, a sea-faring people, for they occupied a country, Invernesshire, which extend-

* *Everett's Speeches.* Vol. III. p. 242.

† Traced from the will at Hartford, by the Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

ed from sea to sea, and the seats of the two highest titled representatives which the clan has had of late years are on both the eastern and western shores, the Earl of Seafield, a Grant, having a seat at Elgin, near the Spey Bay, and Baron Glenelg now deceased, a Grant of Glenmoriston, having taken his title from Glenelg, a town situated on the straits opposite to the Island of Sky. Their country was divided by the Loch Ness and a chain of lakes giving easy access, on either side, to the ocean, and Inverness, their ancient capital, has always been an important sea-port town. It is quite probable, therefore, that many representatives of this clan were often found in all the ports of England.* Indeed, on the 29th of October, in the same year that Matthew Grant embarked for New England, the ship *Handmaid*, in charge of Captain John Grant, reached Plymouth with a company of passengers for the new settlements, and the ship *James* arrived, June 12th, 1632, from London, in command of Captain Grant. The number of

* Sir Walter Scott informs us that, at this very period, the Scotch were great travellers, and there were thousands of them in the military service of the nations of the continent, and engaged in carrying on an extensive inland commerce in all the northern parts of Europe. *Tales of a Grandfather*. Vol. II. p. 333.

"The first inhabitants of Dorchester came chiefly from Ye Sd countys of Devon, Dorcet and Somerset, and *I think from some other places*." *Blake's Annals of Dorchester*, p. 10.

pioneers in New England of Scotch descent seems to have increased rapidly, and they organized in Boston, as early as Jan. 6th, 1657, the Scots' Charitable Society, of which there were twenty-seven members the first year, among whom were James Grant, Alexander Grant, and Peter Grant.* Direct evidence as to the descent of General Grant from the ancient Scottish clan of Grants cannot easily be procured, at this late day, but there can be scarce any room for doubt in the minds of those who weigh rightly the circumstantial evidence.† It is not, however, we confess, a question of vital importance, for General Grant has certainly been the architect of his own fortunes, and, in this republican country,

* *Drake's Hist. and Antiq. of Boston*, pp. 88, 454. The names of John, James, Alexander and Thomas Grant are found in the list of Scotch prisoners sent from London in 1651, after the battle of Worcester, in the John and Sarah. *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg.* pp. 377, 380. (*John Ward Dean, Esq.*) See the account of the Clan of Grants in this work.

—Alexander Allyn, "a gentleman of means and education," a Scotchman, resident in Windsor, married in 1693, Mary Grant, a granddaughter of Matthew Grant. She was then about eighteen years of age. *Stiles' Windsor*, p. 521.

† The author has no admiration of vain-glorious boasting as to ancestry, but the question must, sometimes, be considered whether the pioneers of New England were a race of serfs or the refuse of society from the old world. This subject is ably discussed by Hollister, who remarks: "From actual examination, it appears that more than four-fifths of the early landed proprietors of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, belonged to families that had arms granted to them in Great Britain. Other settlers, in various parts of Connecticut, at an earlier or later day, bearing family names that appear never to have borne arms, are believed

the sentiment contained in the well-known lines of Pope is everywhere approved of:

“Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.”

Matthew Grant with his wife Priscilla, both aged twenty-nine years, and an infant daughter, named also Priscilla, embarked from Plymouth, England, with a party of one hundred and forty emigrants, who had been gathered chiefly from Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire. Mr. Everett gives the following account of them;—“There was a large body of ‘West Country,’ or ‘Dorchester men,’ in Gov. Winthrop’s expedition, who were, many of them of Mr. White’s * church, and all were enlisted, so to say, under his auspices and encouragement; and they were the first in the field. Early in March, 1630, they were ready to depart, and a large vessel was chartered at Plymouth for their separate conveyance. The faithful pastor, guide at once in things divine and human—which in that age of trial ran

to have been descended from the landed gentry, or other genteel English families.”

Hollister’s Hist. Conn. Vol. I. p. 417.

* Rev. John White, pastor in Dorchester, chief town in the county of Dorset in the west of England on the British Channel. He “preached unto us (in the new hospital) the word of God, in the fore part of the day and in the latter part of the day.” *Register Clap.*

strangely together, as in what age do they not, —went with them to their port of embarkation; met with them in the new hospital at Plymouth, where they gathered themselves into a church under the ministers of his selection; held with them a solemn fast of preparation, and preached to them the last sermon they were to hear from his lips:—

—‘ Prompt at every call

He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all.’ *

And so on the 20th of March, 1630, the Dorchester emigrants embarked in the *Mary* and *John*, † Capt. Squeb, master, a vessel of four hundred tons. They had a prosperous voyage of seventy days and arrived at Nantasket, ‡ on the 30th of May, about ten days in

* *Everett's Speeches. Vol. III. p. 309.*

A complete church organization was perfected at Plymouth, England, and the church was afterwards transferred from Dorchester Mass. to Windsor, Connecticut. Matthew Grant was one of the members. Stiles' *Windsor*, p. 635, 844, 858. This church is “now the oldest evangelical church in America, and except the Southwark Church, London, the oldest orthodox congregational church in the world.” *Jabez H. Hayden, Esq. in Stiles' Windsor*, p. 74.

† The statement that Matthew Grant came in the *Mary* and *John* is made upon the authority of Dr Stiles. (*Hist. Anct. Windsor*, p. 635). After a careful weighing of the evidence this seems to be the most probable account, although its correctness cannot be verified, at this day, with absolute certainty. Matthew Grant was, undoubtedly, admitted a freeman of Dorchester in 1631.

‡ Now called Hull, a small village nine miles, by water, south east from Boston.

advance of the *Arabella*, and the vessel which accompanied her. The Dorchester company contained many "persons of note or figure, and dignified by the title of Master," having adult families and good estates in England, three directors of the London Company which held the charter, three men of military experience, a numerous party of young men, either single or with wives and children, and a frugal store of worldly goods. They were attended by their pastors, Messrs. Maverick and Warham. "So we came," says Roger Clap, who was one of the passengers, "by the hand of God, through the deeps comfortably; having preaching, or expounding of the word of God, every day for ten weeks together by our ministers."

They landed at Nantasket, and having explored the coast, the main body established themselves on "a neck of land fit to keep their cattle on" called by the Indians Mattapan, which they named from the place they had left in England, Dorchester, now South Boston a suburb of the city of Boston. Here, they had, at first, many privations. Roger Clap says "the place was a wilderness. Fish was a good help to me and to others. Bread was so scarce that I thought the very crusts from my father's table would have been sweet; and when I could

have meal and salt and water boiled together I asked 'who would ask for better?'" And, again, "In our beginnings, many were in great straits for want of provisions for themselves and little ones. Oh! the hunger that many suffered and saw no hope in an eye of reason to be supplied, only by clams, mussels, and fish."

Nevertheless the new settlement prospered, and in 1633, an early writer styles it "the greatest town in New England." "It set the example, that year, of that municipal organization which has since prevailed throughout New England and has proved one of the chief sources of its progress. It has been supposed that the first stated provision for a public school was made here."* A house is still standing in Dorchester which was built in 1633, and we can readily imagine that Matthew Grant was present at its raising.†

* Everett.

"Few except students in the history of New England are aware, probably, that Dorchester was settled before Boston or even Charlestown. 'When many most Godly and Religious people, in ye Reign of King Charles ye first, did under ye Incouragement of a Charter Granted by ye Sd King Charles, A. D. 1628, Remove themselves and their Families into ye Colony of ye Massachusetts Bay in New England, then it was that the first Inhabitants of Dorchester came over and were ye first Company or Church Society that arrived here, next to ye town of Salem who was one year before them.'" *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg. Vol. V. p. 389, quoting Roger Clap.*

† The "Minot House." It is said to be the oldest wooden house in the United States. It was the headquarters of General

Church membership had been made, from the first, the principal qualification for freeman-ship, and, in one year after his arrival, Matthew Grant had been admitted a freeman. About four years after the debarkation at Nantasket, the settlers at Dorchester had begun to agitate the question of a removal to the valley of the Connecticut, and Matthew Grant was ready for any new enterprise.

The chief motive of the Dorchester men in leaving Massachusetts was undoubtedly, as Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth, has stated it, "a hankering after" the fertile lands on the Connecticut River. Winthrop, also, gives as their principal reasons for emigrating, "the fruitfulness and commodiousness of Connecticut and the danger of having it possessed by others, Dutch or English." Already had the Dutch, in June, 1633, erected a fort at Hartford, and in October of the same year, William Holmes acting for the Plymouth Trading Company had built a house at Matianunck, now Windsor. "This," says Gov. Wolcott, "was the *first house* ever erected in Connecticut." Early in June, 1635, a pioneer corps came from Dorchester, but the first settlement of any importance at Windsor was made by

Washington, for a season, during the revolution. *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. Vol. XXII. p. 64.*

Francis Stiles with a company of about 20 men who arrived June 16, 1635. Stiles' party were without doubt, after the Plymouth Company, the first actual settlers at Windsor.

A desire to emigrate had now seized upon a large portion of the residents at Dorchester, and, in a short space of time, nearly one half* of its first settlers had emigrated to the rich bottom lands of Connecticut. The main body left Dorchester as Winthrop informs us on the 15th of October, 1635. "About 60 men, women and children, went by land toward Connecticut with their horses and swine."† Dr. Harris says that Mr. Warham went with them, "but did not judge it expedient to remove his family until better accommodations could be made for their reception. * * * They were fourteen days performing the tedious journey through the wilderness. On their arrival they began their settlement on the west side of the Connecticut river not far from the mouth of Scantic river. These adventurers were put to great straits after their arrival. The provisions they took with them were nearly exhausted before they arrived.

* "Mr. Warham and about half ye church removed to Windsor in Connecticut colony." *Blake's Annals of Dorchester*, p. 14.

† *History of New England*. Vol. I. p. 204.

The crops they raised were small for they had cleared but very little of the ground for tillage ; besides most of their time had been necessarily devoted to the construction of huts against the winter. The winter came on early and was very severe.”* Winthrop adds : “ they lost the greater part of their cattle this winter ; yet, some which came late, and could not be put over the river, lived very well all the winter without any hay. The people also were put to great straits for want of provisions. They ate acorns and malt and grains. They lost nearly £2,000 worth of cattle.” Dr. Harris mentions Matthew Grant as one of the party who left Dorchester in the autumn of 1635.† A large portion of this company was compelled, however, to return on board the sloop Rebecca, during the winter, to Massachusetts. In the early spring, April 16, 1636, with stout hearts, the Dorchester men renewed their efforts, and with much better success. The new settlement, like the first they had made in Massachusetts, was called by them Dorchester, but, in 1637,

* *Dr. Harris' Account of Dorchester, Mass. Coll. Vol. IX.*

† Matthew Grant, in his church book, gives “ A list of those members of the church that were so in Dorchester, and came up here with Mr. Warham, and still are of us.” His own name is in the list. *Stiles' Windsor*, p. 844.

by order of the Court, the name was changed to Windsor.

Matthew Grant was chosen, immediately on his arrival in Windsor, the first Surveyor for the town, two of which officers were afterwards chosen annually, and this office, which was one of much responsibility, he filled most of his life. About nine years after his arrival in Windsor, his first wife, Priscilla died, and he married on the 29th of May, 1645, his second wife Susannah Rockwell, the widow of William Rockwell. Mr. Rockwell was an elderly man, possessed of a good estate, and, with his wife, had been a fellow passenger with Matthew Grant from England in the *Mary and John*. He had tarried a few years at Dorchester, and following the tide of emigration, had removed thence to Windsor. In 1652, on the removal to Guilford of Dr. Bray Rossiter, the first Town Clerk, who was a man of distinction and fine education, Matthew Grant succeeded him as Recorder or Town Clerk. "Few men," says Dr. Stiles, "filled so large a place in the early history of Windsor, or filled it so well as honest Matthew Grant. His name figures in almost every place of trust, and the early records of the town show that his duties were always conscientiously performed." * * * "He was a

prominent man in the church; evidently was just and exceedingly conscientious in all his public and private transactions and duties; as Recorder, he often added *notes* explanatory or in correction, to the records, which have considerable value to the investigator of the present day; he was the compiler of the old Church Record which, in the absence of some of the earliest records of the town of Windsor, 1635-'50, assumes a value which can scarcely be over-estimated; in short, he was a pious, hardworking, conscientious, christian man, and a *model Town Clerk*." *

He was a man of strong convictions and a strict sense of duty. This is shown in the proceedings connected with a controversy which arose in Mr. Warham's church, in 1668, when a portion of the members desired to leave their first pastor, now grown old in the service of the sanctuary, and organize another parish under the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge. The adherents of the latter had called a town meeting at which they succeeded in securing a vote in favor of giving the new minister a hearing, but Matthew Grant refused to enter the proceedings of the meeting upon the records. The entry appears however, on the books, in a

* *Stiles' Windsor*, pp. 59 and 635.

strange hand and beneath is found a protest, by the town clerk, as follows;—"Aug. 8th. At a town meeting warned by the townsmen, by the desire of several inhabitants, to see the desires of the town concerning giving Mr. Woodbridge a call to preach once on the Lord's day, and it was voted by a full vote. [So far, the entry, is in another handwriting, then follows the protest]:

"This as a proviso: I here express to clear myself from having any hand in assenting to the warning of the town meeting, so called, as George Griswold has entered in this book, Aug. the 8th, '68, for he and some others came to [my] house after they had been together, and desired me, being the town recorder, to enter their town vote, made this day, that Mr. Woodbridge shall have the liberty to preach on the Sabbath. I told him I would not have no hand in the *business nor enter their vote*. Then he desired me to let him have the town Book, wherein I used to enter such things. He being a townsman I laid the book upon the table, and there he wrote himself what is entered by his own hand. This I certify.

Matthew Grant.

Augt. 17, 1668."

The town records of Windsor bear frequent

testimony to the usefulness and efficiency of Matthew Grant, as a public surveyor, and his life was certainly a busy and eventful one. Among other entries in the records we find the following :—

“ March 24, [1672]. The town met to give information to persons chosen to run the line between Windsor and Simsbury. First, you must understand that our south-bounds betwixt Hartford and Windsor extend half a mile beyond the Chestnut tree westward, and extends itself something beyond the foot of the mountain where you will find a tree marked, and from there you will traverse a way by your compass north and by west, which is the line to be set out between Windsor and Simsbury, and you are carefully to extend this line till you meet with our north bounds.

MATTHEW GRANT,
SAMUEL MARSHALL,
JOHN LOOMIS,
JACOB DRAKE,
THOMAS STOUGHTON.”

Matthew Grant, evidently, set a high value upon his personal integrity. His testimony, in a matter concerning lands in dispute, April, 21, 1675, between Joseph Loomis, Junior, and Senior, preserved in the State Archives at Hartford, is as follows :—

“And if any question my uprightness and legal acting about our town affairs, that I have been employed in, a measuring of land, and getting out of lots of men which has been done by me *from our first beginning here, come next Sept. is 40 yere.* I never got out any land to any man, until I knew he had a grant to it from the townsmen, and town’s approbation or about recording after the book was turned to me, which is near 23 years since. I can say with a cleare conscience, I have *been careful to do nothing upon one man’s desire.*”

His name occurs, frequently, as a witness in the purchase of lands, of which the following will serve as an example.

Mr. William Phelps, Sen. had bought, some time in 1635, land from Nassahegan, situated in Poquonnoc, and, not being able to prove full payment of the same, he, very honestly, bought it over again. The paper describing the transaction is dated March 31, 1665 :—

“These presents testify, whereas there was a parcel of land purchased formerly by William Phelps Sen. living at Windsor about 30 years since, of Sehat, an Indian, a Paquanick Sachem, and I [Phelps] not being able to prove full payment of the said purchase, in consideration whereof I now engage to make up the full payment by paying to the said Sehat’s kins-

man, Nassahegan, Sachem of Paquanick, 4 trucking coats, or what upon agreement shall satisfy them to the value thereof. [Here are mentioned other conditions, and the boundaries of the land.]

Owned already paid in two coats, and 40s. in wampum for a third coat, and six bushels of Indian corn and fifteen shillings in wampum for the fourth coat ; and fifteen shillings in wampum is at six a penny.

(Signed)

Coggerynosset.

ASUTHEW,

Coggerynosset's sister.

PATAKHOUSE,

Nassahegan's sister.

AMANNAWER,

Nassahegan's sister.

NASSAHEGAN.

Witnesses :

SAMUEL PHELPS.

MATTHEW GRANT.

JOHN BARTLETT.

TIMOTHY BUCKLAND. ”

The following note or affidavit, bearing no date, is also found in the land records of Windsor.

“ Coggerynosset (Poquonock) testifies that the land on the east side of the Great

River between Scantick and Namareck was Nassacowen's and Nassacowen was so taken in love with the coming of the English that he gave it to them for some small matter, but he knows of none but the meadow.

Coggerynosset.

Witnesses :

Matthew Grant.

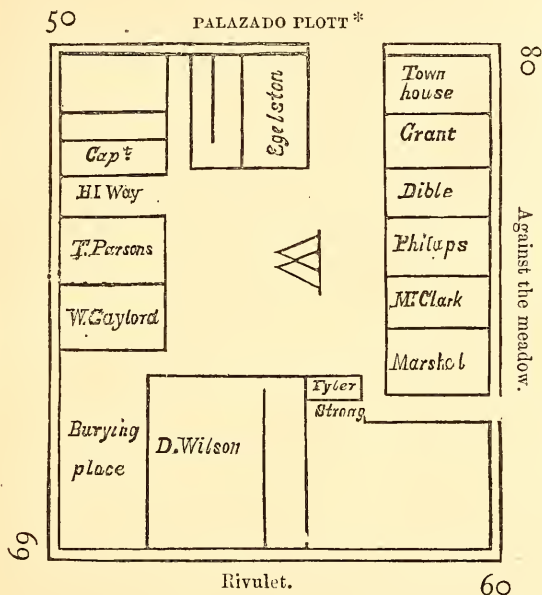
Jacob Drake.

Stephen Taylor."

Although this Sachem was friendly, nevertheless the friendship of the Indians was unreliable. Indeed, the constant acquisition by the whites of larger possessions aroused a jealousy and hostility in the minds of the natives, and Matthew Grant's duties as a public surveyor of lands which were the hunting grounds of the savage must have been more than ordinarily perilous. For a period of forty-six years, extending from the landing at Nantasket to the death of King Philip in 1676, Matthew Grant was exposed to the hazards of Indian treachery. The best years of his life were passed among savage enemies. In 1637, the *palisado*, had been built, a defence which was constructed chiefly of strong high stakes or posts with a wide ditch outside. It was in the shape of a quadrangle, three-quarters of a mile long, and was

designed as a garrison or place of refuge from the Indians. Its remains are still visible at Windsor.

Matthew Grant has furnished the following description of it: "To return again to the common ways from the ferry at the rivulet, it ascends up upon the side of the bank to the house that was Capt. Mason's, and bounds west by the fence that was John Strong's, on the top of the bank, and east by Samuel Marshall's at the foot of the bank, and then turns to the gate, and is to be three rods in breadth betwixt John Strong's garden on the south and Henry Clark's on the north. And seeing I am intered into the pallasadow, I will speak a little of the original of it. About 1637 years, when the English had war with the Pequot Indians, our inhabitants on Sandy bank gathered themselves nearer together from their remote dwellings to provide for their safety, set upon fortyfying, and with palazado, which some particular men resigned up out of their properties for that end and was laid out in small parcels to build upon; some 4 rods in breadth, some five, six, seven, some eight; it was set out after this manner:"



Matthew Grant had cleared six acres but "resigned up" all of it except the "small parcel" on which his log dwelling stood, within the palisade, and next to the town-house.†

Captain John Mason, who commanded

* This description together with the *plot* which was made by Matthew Grant, are copied from "A book of Towne Wayes in Windsor," begun by him in 1654. See *Conn. His. Coll.*, p. 130., also *Stiles' Windsor*, p. 121.

† Jabez H. Hayden, Esq., of Windsor Locks, who has made a map of the ancient estates in Windsor, is able to point out the exact location of Matthew Grant's lot. He says, "He had but nine rods on the street, and the Bell School House stands now, I am sure, on his lot. In what part of his lot his house stood, I do not know. There was only a lot of four acres between his and the north side of the palazado."

successfully in the Pequot war, was appointed from Windsor and had come from England with the goodly company in the *Mary and John*. He was a veteran who had learned skill and discipline under De Vere in the campaign of the Palatinate, on the continent.

There were thirty Windsor men in Mason's force which was sent against the Pequots. In 1638, the towns were placed by the Court upon a war footing. All persons who were over sixteen years of age were ordered, unless excused, to bear arms. Magazines of powder and shot were to be maintained in every town. The magazine at Windsor was to contain one barrel of powder and 300 weight of lead.

But of all the Indian wars of those times the most important in regard to its magnitude and its results took place in 1675, with the confederate tribes, under King Philip. It was the last terrible contest between the Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut colonies and the Indians, in which the very existence of both belligerents depended on the issue; defeat to either was annihilation. We are unable, at this day, to realize the consternation and alarm which were experienced by our forefathers when the tocsin of war was sounded for this fearful struggle. More than a thousand men,—a large army for those days,—

were enlisted throughout New England for a winter campaign under Major General Josiah Winslow, the Governor of Plymouth colony. Windsor furnished one company which was commanded by Captain Samuel Marshall.

Gen. Winslow found Philip with a large body of Indians entrenched in the center of a swamp in Rhode Island. After most severe fighting and heavy losses the colonists were victorious.* The Indians were nearly annihilated, and never recovered from the blow received at the famous swamp fight.

Windsor shared with other towns the sorrow and the glory of that victory. Matthew Grant entered on the town books this mournful record:—

“Here I set down the deaths of several

* Of Massachusetts men, Major Appleton's company:— 2 slain, 22 wounded; Capt. Mosely's 9 do. 10 do.; Capt. Oliver's 5 do. 10 do. Capt. Johnson's 3 do. 11 do. Capt. Gardner's, 7 do. 11 do. Capt. Davenport's 4 do. 15 do. Wounded, whereof some have died: Of Connecticut, Major Treat's company,—20. Capt. Sealey's, 20. Capt. Marshal's, 14. Capt. Waite's, 17. Of Plymouth, Capt. Bradford's, and Capt. Gorham's 20. Troopers, 2. Lost in the woods, 5. Captains slain, Davenport, Johnson, Gardner, Marshal, and Gallop, who commanded Uncas' Indians. Wounded, Capt. Bradford, Capt. Sealey, mortally it is feared (afterwards dead), Capt. Mason,^b Capt. White. Lieutenants wounded, Savage, Ting, Swan, and Upham. Total 207.

Drake's Old Indian Chronicle. 1867. p. 184.

Also, Hubbard's Indian Wars. p. 138.

^a Watts.

^b From Conn. a son of the celebrated Capt. John Mason.

persons who went against the Indians and were wounded that they died. It was on the 19th of December, 1675.

Capt. Samuel Marshal, Nath'l. Pond,
Ebenezer Dibble, Richard Saxton,
Edward Chapman."

John Fitch also died of his wounds.

Connecticut suffered more severely in this battle, than any one of her sister colonies. Of her three hundred men, eighty were either killed or wounded. A subscription was raised in June, 1676, to aid the sufferers in King Philip's war, to which Matthew Grant and his sons Samuel, Tahan, and John contributed. It was appropriated, by order of the Court, chiefly to relieve the wants of the Simsbury people, whose town had been burned. Mr. Fenimore Cooper has beautifully narrated these events in the early Indian wars of New England in his romance, *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish*, the scene of which is said to be laid in Windsor. Some of its incidents also, are, probably, borrowed from the histories of other towns. At Hadley, which is a few miles north of Windsor, the settlers were attacked, while at church, when an old man with a long white beard, who proved to be one of the fugitive judges of Charles the First, came forth from his hiding place, and led the astonished wor-

shippers to victory. The novelist makes excellent use of this romantic occurrence.

Matthew Grant resided during the last years of his life with his Son John. When he went to live with this Son he was already, a second time, a widower, for his wife Susannah had died eleven years before. The colonies now experienced a cessation from Indian hostilities, and the decline of Matthew Grant's life found him in the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity. Soon, however, "at a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season," having seen the goodly number of nearly four score years the pioneer was gathered to his long home. Eventful had been his life. The voyage across the ocean, the journey through the wilderness, a home among savages; he was spared to see the foundations of a colony securely laid, and then he entered into his rest.

CHAPTER II.

SAMUEL GRANT, SENIOR; SAMUEL GRANT, JUNIOR; NOAH GRANT, SENIOR.

SAMUEL GRANT, the oldest son and the second child of Matthew, was born in Dorchester, Mass., on the 12th of November, 1631, about one year and a half after his parents had landed at Nantasket. We have on record but few events of his life. He seems to have been a God-fearing, faithful, and industrious member of the community, as, indeed, likewise, were all the family of Matthew. He was baptized and taken into fellowship with the Windsor Church in the twenty-eighth year of his age. About this time, 1658-9, January 8, "at a town meeting it was voted that Samuel Grant should try and seal measures for the town." Two years thereafter "the Townsmen made a bargain with Samuel Grant to shingle the inside roof of the meeting house." "He is to get the shingle in the woods and cut them, hew them, and lay them on one inch and a quarter thick generally, and seven inches in breadth one with another."* In 1665 he was

* Stiles' *Windsor*, p. 152.

appointed with Thomas Stoughton, and Nathaniel Loomis "a boundgoer" with Hartford men, an office which was held in high honor, and one in almost constant commission by reason of the frequent disputes between the towns in reference to their boundaries. In 1672 a decided movement was made towards the settlement of the lands on the east side of the river, and it was, perhaps, about this time, or certainly, as early as the year 1674-5 that Samuel, Senior, became a resident in that locality. He settled in the rear of the present East Windsor Theological Institute, on the little eminence to which Matthew makes the following allusion in his account, in the Church Record, of the great flood of 1639: "It endamaged many cattle over the river, for all the ground there was drowned to one little ridge, where Samuel Grant now lives." There is preserved in the town books a "List of Persons on the east side of the Great River" who were appointed in June, 1672, to work the highways, and Samuel Grant's name is found in the list. His name also appears signed, with about ninety others, to a petition to the General Assembly at Hartford, in 1680, for permission to organize a separate township, that they might settle a minister and enjoy religious services of their own. The new township was duly

organized, and in February, 1687, the town of East Windsor voted that "Samuel Grant, Senior, and Nathaniel Bissell shall have liberty to set up a saw-mill with the use of ten acres of land upon the brook that is known by the name of Ketch."

The descendants of Samuel Grant still reside on the ancient homestead at East Windsor Hill.

We know but little of SAMUEL GRANT, Junior. He was born in Windsor in 1659. He married first Hannah Filley, and after her decease Grace Minor, the daughter of Captain John Minor, of Stratford, who was the son of

John Minor

Captain Thomas Minor, of Stonington, Con-

Thomas minor *

necticut. Captain Thomas was the first of the name in this country, and was a son of William, of Chew Magna, Somersetshire, England. An ancient pedigree of this family from Henry Minor, who died in 1359, is preserved.† Sam-

* These autographs were traced from the originals at Hartford by Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

† Captain John Minor moved first to Stratford and afterwards to Woodbury. He was first and foremost among the settlers at Woodbury, as an interpreter to the Indians, a land surveyor, a captain of militia, and a deacon in the church. He was town clerk of Stratford for about ten years from 1666, and of

uel Grant, Junior, was, like his father and grandfather, a faithful member of the church, and we find his name recorded, in the year 1700, among those who having "Owned the Covenant in other churches, and thereby put themselves under church watch have entered into ye same state in this church, viz., ye Second Church of Windsor." He was twice married, and left at his decease nine children.

It is here interesting to notice that in the first five generations of the Grant family, the christian names of all the descendants of Matthew Grant were biblical names, with one exception only, in the family of Samuel, Junior, and if we examine the eight names of the eight members constituting the pedigree of General Grant, from Matthew Grant, we shall discover that seven of these also were biblical names, a fact illustrative of the religious character of our forefathers, as well as of a singular custom, in this respect, which prevailed among them. Captain Noah Grant, the grandfather of General Grant, was the first to depart, in any considerable degree, from this custom, for, in a family

Woodbury for thirty years, from its beginning. He was also, for twenty years, almost always, a member of the General Court. *Cothorn's Ancient Woodbury*, p. 58. See also *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. Vol. XIII.* pp. 161, 164. Captain Thomas Minor was of equal distinction among the early settlers at New London and Stonington. See Hollister's *Hist. Conn.* 2d ed., Vol. I. p. 515.

of ten children, he has given eight of them Scriptural names, and the other two unscriptural ones.

NOAH GRANT, the son of Samuel Grant, Junior, was born at the Homestead in East Windsor, Dec. 16, 1692. He married Martha Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, who was descended from Christopher Huntington and his wife Ruth Rockwell, daughter of Susannah Rockwell. Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of the State of Connecticut, and General Jedediah Huntington, of revolutionary fame, were of this family. The Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull remarks: "The descent of the General from both wives of Matthew is curious. Martha Huntington who married the first Noah Grant being the great granddaughter of Susannah (the second wife of Matthew) by her first husband William Rockwell." Noah Grant, the first of this name, was a resident of East Windsor until the town of Tolland, which is situated twenty miles east-northeast from Hartford in the county of Tolland, was settled, when he became an inhabitant of the new town. Mr. Trumbull says again :

"Nathaniel, son of the first Samuel, *Noah*, and his elder brother, Samuel Grant third

and John Grant, their cousin, were petitioners in May, 1713, for the incorporation of the new town, afterwards named Tolland. In April of that year, the Committee appointed by the town of Windsor to lay out lands which had been purchased formerly from the Indians to settlers in the proposed new town, then belonging to Windsor, granted and set out lots, among others, to Noah Grant, to his cousin, Thomas Grant, Joseph and Josiah Rockwell, and others of the family connection. They assigned seventeen lots of forty acres each. The first settlement in Tolland was southwest of the centre of the township, on what has been known, nearly from the time of the settlement, as Grant's Hill." [Major F. W. Grant, of East Windsor, says that his grandfather also, Captain Ebenezer Grant, owned land at Grant's Hill.] "The lot granted to Noah Grant can still be identified. It was the sixth described in the record of the Committee. His house was about two miles southwest of Tolland meeting house, and he was occupying it as early as the beginning of 1718, perhaps half a year earlier. His eldest son, Noah, was in all probability born here, and not in Windsor, as the Genealogical Register has it. In Waldo's History of Tolland,* it is

* Pp. 5, 6, 7, 122, 123.

said that he came to Tolland 'before 1720, but in the Tolland Records it is mentioned that a town meeting which was held Feb. 1717-18, granted him a lot of land 'over against *his house* cross the highway,' and in a petition dated April 15, 1717, Noah, Thomas, and Nathaniel describe themselves as inhabitants of Tolland."*

This petition is as follows:—

"To y^e Hon^b the Govenor, Debeter Govenor Counsel and Representatives of y^e Ginrael Cort Asembled Holden At Hartford May 9, 1717. The Humbel pertission of our Subscribers Inhabitants of Toland Is as folereth. Wharasts ouer Number being Considerabel In Crest We pray y^t We May Have town privlidg Granted to ous y^t We may be Abel to Maintain and uphold Good Orders Amongst ous and Not Lef to perish for Lack of Vision &c. Dated Toland April 15, 1717.

WILLIAM EATON, ANTHONY SLAFTER,
 MOSES LOOMIS, JOSEPH MATHER,
 NOAH GRANT, SAMUEL GRANT,
 JOHN HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL ROCKWELL,
 JOSIAH ROCKWELL, THOMAS GRANT,
 NATHANIEL GRANT, HEZEKIAH PORTER,
 &c." †

* *Conn. Archives*, "Towns and Lands," Vol. 5. Doc. 46.

† Notes from the records at Hartford furnished by Dr. Stiles,

In December of the same year the town was organized by the election of a full set of officers, town meetings began to be held and town business transacted, apparently with full powers. Early in the next year, 1818, at a town meeting all the *bona fide* residents in the town were ascertained and recorded.

Like his forefathers, Noah Grant seems to have been a zealous supporter of church worship, and we find the following entry in the town records bearing date June 19, 1723 ;

“ *Voted*, That the church hath liberty to ordain Mr. Stephen Steel pastor of a church in Tolland. *Voted*, That the charge of Mr. Steel’s ordination be done at the expense of the town. *Voted*, That Noah Grant shall be one to see that provision be made for the ordination of Mr. Steel.” *

He served also, as a selectman of the new town in 1722, ’24, and ’25.

After a life of great activity and usefulness, Noah Grant, first, died in Tolland, October 16, 1727, leaving four children, Noah, Adoniram, Solomon and Martha. His widow Martha married, afterwards, Peter Buell of Coven-

and made originally, by Sydney Stanley Esq. Mr. Stanley, also, as well as Mr. Trumbull, has found indisputable evidence from deeds, and other papers, that Noah Grant was from Windsor.

* *Waldo’s Early History of Tolland*, p 30.

try. This entry is found in the first Book of Coventry Records ; "Lieut. Peter Buell and Martha Grant his wife, were married January y^o 7, 1728-9." *

General Peter Buell Porter of Niagara Falls, a native of Salisbury, Connecticut, the Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams was the great grandson of Martha Buell. Jesse Root Grant is also her great grandson. Don Carlos Buell,† a general in the late war, was also of this family, and these Buells are, probably, descended from William Buell the pioneer at Windsor.

* Many of these facts are from notes furnished by Dr. Porter, of Coventry.

Mr. Wheeler adds that Peter Buell and Martha his wife had five children, one of whom, the Rev. Samuel Buell, was an eminent divine and preached on Long Island. He was the immediate predecessor of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, at Easthampton. He was born Sep. 1, 1716, and died in 1798. *Thompson's Hist. L. I.* p. 194.

† He was not a relative of the Grants.

CHAPTER III.

CAPTAIN NOAH GRANT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—CAPTAIN NOAH GRANT OF THE REVOLUTION.

NOAH GRANT the Second of this name was born in Tolland July 12, 1718. His father died when he was nine years of age and his mother having married Lieut. Buell, the family removed to Coventry. It appears from the Tolland records that he returned to Tolland to reside and when he was twenty-eight years of age, married Susannah, daughter of Jonathan Delano, a worthy citizen of Tolland, who was descended from a pioneer, Philip De La Noye,* who came to this country in 1621. Noah Grant removed again to Coventry about 1750. He was thirty-six years of age, when the French and Indian war was commenced, and a call was made for colonial troops. New England surpassed the other colonies in the alacrity with which she entered into this contest. Five thousand men were to be raised in New England, Connecticut furnishing one-fifth of them, for an attack upon Crown Point. Israel Putnam was appointed, in 1755, a captain

* See the Hon. Mr. Trumbull's contribution in reference to the Delano family, in Part II. of this work.

in Genl. Lyman's Regiment, of one of the Connecticut companies from Windham county which borders upon Tolland. Capt. Ebenezer Grant, the uncle of the second Noah, commanded in the same war, at a later period, a company from Windsor. He was then about forty years of age. Noah Grant the second, and Solomon his brother took the field, early, though in different companies.

"The troops," says Hildreth, "destined for the Crown Point expedition, some six thousand men, drawn from New England, New Jersey and New York, advancing under Gen. Lyman of Connecticut to the head of boat navigation on the Hudson, built there Fort Lyman, called afterwards Fort Edward. Johnson (who was afterwards knighted,) joined them with the stores and artillery, assumed the command and advanced to Lake George." *

The Hon. Mr. Trumbull, who has given the colonial records and archives at Hartford a careful examination, is of the opinion that Noah Grant "enlisted in one of the two regiments under Lyman, ordered to be raised by the March Assembly. These regiments were full and on their way north, by the end of June. Putnam and Grant were both employed in

* *Hildreth's United States*, Vol. II. p. 462.

rebuilding and strengthening Fort Lyman, in the November following, and it is highly probable that both helped to *build* it, in July and August. Grant's first appearance in service, so far as can be learned from the records, is on the scouting party with Rodgers and Putnam from the camp at Lake George from Oct. 29, to Nov. 3, 1755.* He was then Lieutenant Grant. If he had been a new-comer to the camp, he could hardly have been selected for such a service. He had doubtless been long enough with the army to acquire some knowledge of the country."

Meanwhile the French commander Baron Dieskau, Johnson being encamped at Lake George, had ascended Lake Champlain intending to surprise Fort Edward. A body of the English having been sent out against him was

* "Camp at Lake George, Nov. 3, 1755. Report of Capt. Rodgers and company, of their skirmish with the enemy's advanced Guard."

Captain Rodgers states that after reconnoitering on the 29th of October and discovering a "Small Fort and several small Log Camps within ye Fort," afterwards two canoes appearing and finding there was a party coming by land "I ordered Two Battoes into ye water Lieut. Grant with 6 men, and I went into ye other with 6 men and Put on Board Each a Wall piece and Went out towards ye canoes." After a two hours engagement, both on land and water, Capt. Putnam being in charge of the party on shore, they were victorious, with none killed and but one wounded, and made "ye Best of their way to Headquarters." (Signed.)

"ROBERT RODGERS,
ISRAEL PUTNAM,
NOAH GRANT."

Doc. Hist. N. Y. O'Callaghan. Vol. 4 pp. 176-7.

repulsed on the 8th of September, 1755, when Dieskau having followed the fugitives into camp was driven back and mortally wounded. Gen. Johnson was also wounded early in the action, and the command having devolved on Gen Lyman, to him and the Connecticut troops belongs the honor of winning victory from apparent disaster. Lieutenant Noah Grant was probably in this battle. Instead of following up his success, Gen. Johnson now allowed the French to entrench themselves at Ticonderoga and employed himself in erecting, at the southern extremity of Lake George, Fort William Henry.

Mr. Trumbull continues here his narrative:

“In October it was decided to discharge the volunteers, excepting six hundred to be engaged in garrisoning Fort Edward and Fort William Henry, and rebuilding the former fort. In this service Noah Grant re-enlisted, Nov. 23, and was appointed to oversee the masons employed at Fort Edward. His weekly returns, addressed to, ‘Colonel Whiting, Commandant,’ show the number of men employed, Dec. 3d to Dec. 21st. His own time, in the same service, is entered from Dec. 1 to Jan. 26. His pay-roll for service in command of the Connecticut company in gar-

ri son at Fort Edward* shows that he served from Nov. 23d, 1755,—‘Time of Enlistment’—to March 26, 1756—‘Discharged’—on which day he again re-enlisted for the next campaign, having been promoted to the captaincy of the 7th company in the 2d (Wooster’s) Connecticut regiment. His Pay Roll and General Account were presented by him June 21, 1756, at Windsor. He gave an order for the payment of the amount due him to ‘Captain Ebenezer Grant,’ of Windsor.”†

The subject of our narrative had distinguished himself so greatly in the campaign just ended that his services received special notice from the Colonial authorities, and, in May, 1756, the Connecticut Assembly granted to “Captain Israel Putnam the number of fifty Spanish milled dollars, and thirty such dollars to Captain Noah Grant, as a gratuity for their extraordinary services and good conduct in ranging and scouting, the winter past, for the annoyance of the enemy near Crown Point.”‡

* Mr. Trumbull states in another letter that Grant “Rendered a bill to the Colony, dated ‘Fort Edward, Decr. 16, 1755,’ for ‘15 days’ work hewing timber for the Barrack, framing, &c.,’ and ‘Jan. 26, To 26 Days’ work, masonry, &c.,’ attested by him as ‘Overseer of the Masons.’” *Conn. Archives*, “War.” Vol. V. Doc. 285.

† See his autograph on page 40.

‡ *Hollister, Hist. Conn.* Vol. II. p. 58.

your Devoted every Hands

Noah Grant

Servant

Wine for June 4th 1730



This signature was traced by Mr. Trumbull from the original order in the archives at Hartford.

Captain Noah Grant remained in garrison with his company several months at Forts William Henry and Edward with other hardy American rangers, one of whom was Lieutenant John Stark, afterwards a successful general of the Revolution. Early in the spring of 1756, preparations were begun by the Colonists for a vigorous campaign. A force of seven thousand men, thoroughly equipped, was gathered at Lake George under the command of Major General Winslow,* but after the capture of Oswego by the French in August, General Winslow was ordered not to proceed on his intended expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, but to fortify his camp so as to guard against any attack which might be made on it, and to endeavor to prevent the enemy from penetrating into the country by the way of South Bay or Wood Creek of Lake Champlain. Meanwhile Forts Edward and William Henry were put in a proper posture of defence and secured with numerous garrisons.† Many small scouting parties were sent out now from the forts against the enemy, and the subject of our narrative, Captain Noah Grant, was frequently a companion of these courageous

* Grandson of the second governor of Plymouth, Mass., of that name.

† *Marshall's Life of Washington*, Vol. I. p. 327. *Macauley's Hist. N. Y.* Vol. III. p. 23.

rangers in their perilous expeditions. "On the 20th of September, 1756, at Fort William Henry, Lieutenant Kennedy* of the regulars, who had been out on a scout about forty days with some of the Mohawks and Highlanders went into several of the enemy's settlements; and after making what discovery they could of the situation and strength of the country, burned some houses, and a great quantity of board and some storehouses—one especially that contained a very large quantity of cordage, canvas, and other naval and warlike stores—and other damages to the amount as he supposed of 8 or £10,000 sterling. He brought one scalp and two prisoners, who were the tavern keeper and his wife; whose house, with others, they also burned. They went out with sixty at first, but reduced them to eight when he was out, to prevent discovery. They all returned but three; viz., Captain Grant, of Connecticut, and a cadet of the regulars, and one of the Highlanders—a poor drunken fellow, not able to travel, they left behind to surrender himself to the enemy."†

* A lieutenant of the British regulars "ranked" a Captain (Grant) of the colonial troops.

† *Niles' French and Indian Wars in Mass. Hist. Coll. Vol. V* fourth Ser. p. 427. After having examined several biographies of General Grant, the writer is convinced that he is the first to give, at the present day, a correct account of the manner and the place of the death of this most distinguished member of the Grant fam-

The Hon. Mr. Trumbull informs us that Captain Grant's "Pay Roll for 1756 was settled by his Lieutenant, Medina Fitch Jan. 28, 1757, but the Captain's name does not appear on it, except in the heading."

Thus was ended, honorably, in the French and Indian War, and in the service of his country, the career of this brave captain, Noah Grant, the great-grandfather of General Grant. The records which are preserved of his services are convincing proof that he displayed a courage, heroism, and intelligence which were not surpassed by Israël Putnam, John Stark, or any of the best captains of his day, and, had his life been spared, we should doubtless have found his name among those of the foremost generals of the Revolution.

His brother Solomon also perished about this time while in command of a scouting party near Williamstown, Massachusetts.* This brother was a bachelor, and left a will which is still preserved in the probate records at Wind-

ily. One of the best biographers of General Grant has made the mistake of locating Captain Noah's death at Oswego, which is about *one hundred and fifty miles distant* from the true place. Another biographer informs us that his death took place at the battle with Dieskau, which was one year too early.

The author is indebted to the Astor Library for the above most valuable contribution to the family history of General Grant—a statement of facts which Jesse R. Grant, Esq., declares is new to him.

* See Hon. Mr. Trumbull's Notes on Lieut. Solomon page 156 of this work.

ham, the adjoining town to Coventry, bequeathing his property valued at £900 sterling to Noah. The Hon. Richard A. Wheeler was the first to call public attention to the existence of this will. He says: "I can prove in a court of justice the connection of the General with Noah Grant of Dr. Stiles' History of Windsor. The proof exists in the Hartford and Windham probate records, and in the town records of Tolland and Coventry."

CAPTAIN NOAH GRANT, the third of this name, the son of Noah Grant and Susannah Delano, was born in Tolland June 20, 1748, about two years before the removal of the family to Coventry. When his valiant father, the famous captain of scouts at Lake George, lost his life in the expedition of which some account has already been given, Noah Grant, the third, was a lad eight years old and the elder of two sons. It was a hard fate to be left fatherless at a tender age, but we shall find that his whole life was a stormy one, for his lot was cast in those troublous times which "tried mens' souls," with a generation of heroic champions of liberty who defied and beat down the power of the British King in these his colonies, and established on its ruins a free and independent nation. As Matthew Grant was a founder in the wilderness of one of these colonies, so, in

a later age, was Captain Noah Grant of the Revolution, one of the founders in blood and suffering of this mighty republic.

We are unable to appreciate the sentiments which filled the hearts of our forefathers when the storm-cloud of war burst upon the country, and throughout the provinces of Massachusetts and Connecticut, especially, was the excitement most intense. The bloody massacre at Lexington by British troops sent out by General Gage, the royal governor of Massachusetts, from Boston, summoned the whole people to arms. To illustrate the spirit which prevailed everywhere we are told that "Matthew Buell, a farmer of Connecticut, was plowing in the field when news came that blood had been shed; he instantly unyoked his cat-

—The evidence as to General Grant's descent from Matthew Grant may be summed up as follows :

1. The line (1) Matthew Grant, (2) Samuel Grant, (3) Sam'l Grant is established from Matthew Grant's Note Book, his Church Book, and the Windsor town records.

2. That Noah Grant I. removed from Windsor to Tolland has been proved from the archives at Hartford. Waldo's Early History of Tolland (p. 122) has the following entry in the record of the children of this Noah Grant: "Noah, born July 12, 1718, Solomon, born Jan. 29, 1723," also, in reference to Noah Grant II.—"One Noah Grant married Susannah, daughter of Jonathan Delano Nov. 5, 1746, and had one son, Noah, born June 20, 1748." This last, Noah Grant III., was the grandfather of General Grant. The entailment to him of the estate of Lieutenant Solomon Grant, which is mentioned by the Rev. Marvin Root corroborates the above statements. Thus we see, that the fact of General Grant's descent from Matthew Grant could be proved in a court of justice.

tle, and leaving his plough standing in the furrow, repaired to the house to take leave of his wife and family. Putnam, who was also at work in the field, did the same, starting for Cambridge without waiting to change his apparel. Stark was sawing pine logs without his coat; he shut down the gate of his mill, and commenced the journey to Boston in his shirt sleeves.”* It is not merely a pleasing fiction of the poet, but a fact in history that

“They left the ploughshare in the mold,
 Their flocks and herds without a fold,
 The sickle in the unshorn grain,
 The corn, half-garnered, on the plain,
 And mustered in their simple dress,
 For wrongs to seek a stern redress;
 To right those wrongs, come weal, come wo,
 To perish, or o’ercome their foe.”

Noah Grant took the field with the first party who marched to avenge the outrage at Lexington.† He was then twenty-seven years of age, an age suitable for military service. At the first drum-beat for independence, having received an appointment as a lieutenant of militia, he hastened forward to the scene of danger. He remained on duty with the army

**Mrs. Ellet's Domestic Hist. of the Am. Rev.* p. 32.

†More than one hundred men set out from Coventry, and there were but few towns in the State which were not represented at Lexington and Boston, immediately after the alarm reached Connecticut. *Hinman's Amer. Rev.* p. 22.

gathered at Cambridge, under Generals Artemas Ward and Israel Putnam, and shared in the glory, the excitements, and the perils which attended the victorious engagement and subsequent defeat at Bunker Hill. It is probable that he was not called into action at the Battle of Bunker Hill, but formed part of the reserve which was stationed by order of General Ward at Cambridge.

General Washington was appointed by Congress, the commander-in-chief of the Continental army, and arrived in camp at Cambridge July 2, 1775. Here he found gathered together an army of fourteen thousand five hundred men who were mostly raw and undisciplined troops. His first duty was to organize this army and prepare it for effective service against the veteran regiments of British regulars. The subject of our narrative, Lieutenant Noah Grant, was not lost sight of in this inspection and reorganization of the army by the commander-in-chief, and his commission as a lieutenant was renewed, by Washington's orders, in the Continental army.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, General Washington hastened forward to New York, anticipating the design of the enemy to capture that city. The arrival of General Howe, the disastrous battle on Long

Island, and the retreat to Harlem River, followed in quick succession. In all the various engagements and movements of the Continental army, in this campaign, the sons of Connecticut bore a most conspicuous part. General Putnam, the brave Colonel Knowlton who was killed at Harlem Heights, and a host of others represented the State of Connecticut. The chivalrous Captain Nathan Hale, who was hung as a spy, and whose last words were, "If I had ten thousand lives, I would lay them down in defence of my injured, bleeding country," was a native of Coventry, Connecticut, and was, without doubt, a friend and companion, in his earlier years, of Lieutenant Grant. The old Beekman mansion is still standing, in the city of New York, in the greenhouse near which, Captain Hale received his trial and condemnation.

A succession of disasters to the American arms, at this time, threw into the hands of the British many thousand prisoners, and it became a difficult task to provide adequately for their comfortable subsistence. We shall not attempt a recital of the horrors of the prison houses, among which were the Sugar House, the New Bridewell, the New Jail, and the prison ships at the Wallabout. We have made allusion to the terrible sufferings of our coun-

trymen in these dismal dungeons merely for the purpose of mentioning the name of one who was evidently a kinsman of Lieutenant Noah Grant, although the author is unable to trace the relationship. There is found in a list of American prisoners who were exchanged at New York, Dec. 17, 1780, by Abraham Skinner, the commissary general of prisoners, the name of Jesse Grant, who was a lieutenant in Colonel Webb's regiment of Connecticut troops.*

The similarity of the names of this Lieutenant Jesse Grant and of the father of General Grant is certainly remarkable.

In the absence of exact evidence as to the campaigns and actions in which Lieutenant Noah Grant served during the whole period of the revolution, we are left somewhat to conjecture. It is probable that there were intervals of furlough after certain periods of enlistment, and some portion of this service was evidently rendered with the militia of his native State, in extraordinary campaigns and expeditions, and not in the continental line. Among the many calls for troops to serve in the State, were those for New London, Groton, New Haven, Fair-

* *Saffell's Records of the Rev. War*, p. 322. His name is found also in *Hinman's Am. Rev.* p. 235. Among the officers entitled to half pay (*Saffell*, p. 420) is the name of Lieutenant Benoni Grant, from Connecticut.

field and Danbury, and out of the State, besides the call for Boston in 1775, and for Washington's army in 1776, a special enlistment was made against Burgoyne in 1777, and for other campaigns, and it is quite probable that Lieutenant Grant joined a company or regiment on this kind of service.* In 1777, almost every able-bodied man turned out against Burgoyne, until after his surrender, and the harvest was gathered by old men, boys and women. † The language of Daniel Webster referring to Massachusetts, "The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for independence now lie mingled with the soil of every state from New England to Georgia,"—is no less applicable to her sister state Connecticut. Shoulder to shoulder they entered into the contest for freedom, and in no other state, was the display of patriotism at all comparable with that in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and, indeed throughout the whole of New England.

"New England's dead! New England's dead!
On every hill they lie;

* The principal facts which are given in this sketch in reference to the military services of Captain Noah Grant have been furnished by his son. The Hon. C. C. Cox, late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, Hon. J. H. Trumbull, C. J. Hoadly, Esq., Hartford, J. B. Porter, M. D. Coventry, Hon. Richard A. Wheeler, Stonington, Hon. J. W. Swift, Windham, Joseph Bishop, Esq. Tolland, L. Hebard, Esq. Lebanon, W. Fuller, Esq. Brooklyn, Connecticut, and the widow of the late Mr. Weaver, of Windham, have also rendered valuable assistance to the author in the preparation of this sketch.

† *Notes from Dr. Porter.*

On every field of strife made red
By bloody victory.
Each valley, where the battle poured
Its red and awful tide,
Beheld the brave New England sword
With slaughter deeply dyed.
Their bones are on the northern hill,
And on the southern plain,
By brook and river, lake and rill,
And by the roaring main.”

The proportion of soldiers furnished for the war of the revolution by each of the thirteen colonies is as follows:—Massachusetts, (including Maine,) one in seven of her population; Connecticut, one in seven; New Hampshire, one in eleven; Rhode Island, one in eleven; New Jersey, one in sixteen; Pennsylvania, one in sixteen; New York, one in nineteen; Maryland, one in twenty-two; Delaware, one in twenty-four; Virginia, one in twenty-eight; Georgia, one in thirty-two; South Carolina, one in thirty-eight; North Carolina, one in fifty-four. Connecticut had less population at the period of the revolution than either Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, or South Carolina, nevertheless, she furnished more troops for the war than any one of these great states. *

* In a discussion in the Senate of the United States in 1850, between the Hon. Mr. Mason of Virginia and the Hon. Roger S. Baldwin of Connecticut, Mr. Baldwin replied to some disparaging remarks made by Mr. Mason:—"I can inform that Senator,

Jesse R. Grant, Esq. informs us that his father served during most of the revolution, ending finally, as a captain. It was towards the close of the war that Captain Grant married Mrs. Annie Richardson, who was of the Buell family, of Coventry, and, on his return, at the end of his campaignings, he found himself a widower, his wife having died, leaving two sons, Solomon and Peter. The desire to emigrate westward was now prevalent throughout Connecticut, and among the first to brave the dangers of a frontier life were found the hardy soldiers who had fought in the armies of the revolution. Like many others, Capt Noah

Sir, that Connecticut, small as she is in territory, small as she was in population when compared with the State of Virginia, had more troops in the field during the revolutionary war than the great State of Virginia."

This statement and the above proportions are verified by the following table, derived from the report of General Knox to Congress in 1790, showing the number of soldiers furnished by each State in the war of the revolution :

	Soldiers.	Population, in 1790.
New Hampshire.....	12,497.....	141,891
Massachusetts, including Maine....	67,097.....	475,257
Rhode Island.....	5,908.....	69,110
Connecticut.....	31,959.....	238,141
New York.....	17,781.....	340,120
New Jersey.....	10,726.....	181,139
Pennsylvania.....	25,678.....	434,373
Delaware.....	2,386.....	59,098
Maryland.....	13,912.....	319,728
Virginia.....	26,678.....	748,308
North Carolina.....	7,263.....	393,751
South Carolina.....	6,417.....	249,073
Georgia.....	2,509.....	82,548

Total..... 231,971..... 2,820,959

Hollister's History of Conn. Vol. II. p. 572.

Grant was influenced by this desire for change, and he set out from Connecticut, with his youngest son Peter, about the year 1790, and his first tarrying place was in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, near the small village of Greensburg, on the Monongahela river. The country was, here, almost a wilderness ; bears, panthers, and wolves abounded. The dwellings of the settlers were chiefly log-houses of the most rude construction. The Indians still hovered around the abodes of the white man, and they were, at times, by no means agreeable neighbors. Pittsburgh, then a small hamlet of about five hundred inhabitants, was situated twenty miles below Greensburg. Travelling was, mostly, accomplished on horseback, along devious and difficult paths through the forest, although there was a roughly laid out road, and a mail carriage to Philadelphia. Venison and fish were plentiful, and flax woven into cloth by the women furnished the simple dress of the adventurous emigrants.

Captain Noah Grant married at Greensburg March 4, 1792, his second wife, Miss Rachel Kelly, a lady, who was destined to be the grandmother of General Grant. After residing nine years at Greensburg, Captain Grant set out again in the spring of 1799, for the Eldorado of the west, the Connecticut Reserve

The fame of this new country, which was to be settled by his old friends and companions from the east, had reached his ears, and embarking on board one of the rude vessels which navigated the Monongahela, with his wife and five children, a horse, two cows, and a small supply of household goods, he passed down into the beautiful Ohio river, and landed in Columbiana county, at an insignificant hamlet of a half-dozen cabins, on the bank of the river, a place which has since been dignified with the name of Liverpool.

The State of Connecticut had acquired in 1662, the title to an extensive tract of land in the west, under a general charter from Charles II. In 1786, she ceded to the United States all her right and title in these lands, with the reservation of about three and a half millions of acres, constituting, afterwards, more than ten counties, which were styled the Connecticut Reserve.* The *fire lands* † were portions of the Reserve which were assigned to citizens of Connecticut who had suffered from the burning of their property by the British in the revolution. The sale of her lands in Ohio laid the foundation of the munificent

* Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, and the northern portion of Mahoning and Summit counties.

† Erie, Huron, and a small part of Ottawa counties.

school fund of Connecticut. Oliver Phelps, Esq.* a native of Windsor, and a large company of gentlemen, purchased, in the year 1795, for the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars, the lands remaining unsold in the Reserve.

The following description is as applicable to this country, at the period of which we write, as it was before the revolution:—"The western and north western territory of the United States was an almost pathless wilderness at the commencement of the revolution. A few hardy adventurers had explored its forests; they were followed by a few woodsmen, who shouldered their rifles and plunged into the wilderness, and then came a wagon or two, slowly breaking its rough way, bearing families whom the hardships of frontier life had emboldened to seek a new home. These enterprising pioneers, whose adventures shed a coloring of ro-

* This distinguished gentleman was also engaged in efforts on a gigantic scale for the settlement of Western New York. The Phelps and Gorham purchase embraced over six millions of acres comprising now, seven counties in the Genesee country. "Oliver Phelps may be considered the Cecrops of the Genesee country." *Hist. Coll. New York*, p. 407.

—There were seven directors of the company: Oliver Phelps, Suffield; Henry Champion, 2d, Colchester; Moses Cleveland, Canterbury; Samuel W. Johnson; Ephraim Kirby; Samuel Mather, Junr., Lynn; Roger Newberry, West Windsor. The annual meeting of the company was held at Hartford, Connecticut. They called their lands in Ohio "New Connecticut."

Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland, p. 168.

+ The inventor of Township & Range & the modern Gov. Surveying.

mance over the early history of the whole region, braved perils we nowadays shudder even to hear of; for they were forced to dispute the grounds they occupied with fierce tribes of Indians. The Shawanees, Delawares, and Wyandots of the North, and the Cherokees, Creeks, and Catawbas of the South, who often waged bloody wars against each other, were alike disposed to meet with ferocious hostility the white men who dared invade the country they claimed.”*

It was to this country that adventurous New England men were now hastening. In 1797, only two years before the arrival of Captain Grant in Columbiana county, a few families, who were the first pioneers, had crossed the Ohio, and settled within its limits. One of these was named Carpenter, and shortly before Captain Grant had come among them, a noted Indian chief, White Eyes, had stopped at the dwelling of Carpenter, and being intoxicated, had threatened to kill his son. To prevent this Carpenter was compelled to take his life. This event created great excitement, and fears were entertained that the Indians would visit summary vengeance upon them. The storm passed over, however, and peace and quiet were soon restored.

* *Mrs. Ellet's Dom. Hist. Amer. Rev.* p. 291.

But Captain Grant had not yet reached the Reserve. The tide of emigration set in more strongly toward this country after the right of jurisdiction over it was ceded, in 1800, to the general government. It was about this time that Captain Grant removed to the Reserve, taking up his residence in Portage county near a rude settlement called Deerfield, which is now a pleasant village. The management of these fine lands in Ohio, and the introduction of them to public notice, in order to invite settlers, was almost entirely under the control of men from Connecticut and Massachusetts. General Rufus Putnam, of Massachusetts, was the first surveyor-general. General Moses Cleveland, of Canterbury, Connecticut, from whom the city of Cleveland was named, was also the land company's agent.* It

* General Samuel H. Parsons, of Middletown, Connecticut, purchased a tract of twenty-four thousand acres in Trumbull county in 1788.

Whittlesey's Early Hist. of Cleveland, p. 159.

—General Parsons was chief-justice of the North Western Territory from 1785 to 1787. He was descended from Benjamin Parsons the pioneer at Springfield, Massachusetts. Benjamin Parsons, Thomas Parsons, of Windsor, Connecticut, who had a lot in the palisado, John Parsons, of York, Maine, Joseph Parsons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Samuel Parsons, of East Hampton, Long Island, were, probably, brothers, and came into this country, about 1630, with their father, who is supposed to have died soon after his arrival, leaving a widow, who died in Windsor, and several young children. John E. Parsons, Esq., a lawyer of New York city, is a descendant from John Parsons, of York, Maine.

Notes from Samuel H. Parsons, Esq., a grandson of General Parsons.

is not surprising, therefore, that the Reserve was settled, in great measure, by the sons of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Indeed, it was almost as though these two States had been transplanted entire to the banks of the Ohio. The same pronunciations, the same social customs, ideas, political faith, and other distinctive features that characterize a people, may be found in these eleven counties, which are peculiar to Connecticut and Massachusetts. We can well understand, therefore, that Captain Grant felt quite at home, again, among the people with whom his boyhood and many of the years of his manhood had been passed in New England.

The first settler in Portage county was the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, who drove a yoke of oxen, with a load of farming utensils and household goods, from Connecticut, in 1799, and halted at a place in the wilderness, which he called Ravenna. At about the same time, Lewis Day came into Portage county, from Granby, Connecticut, and named the place where he stopped Deerfield,* in honor of the town in which his mother resided in Massachusetts. Moses Tibbals and Green Frost from Granville, Massachusetts, accompanied Mr. Day and, in one year afterwards, Captain Grant joined the adventurous party.

* *Hist. Coll. Ohio.*

The Indians were quite numerous, and as late as the war of 1812, assumed a very menacing attitude. In 1806, there was an encampment of seven Mohawks in Deerfield, with whom a serious difficulty occurred, ending in the wounding of one Daniel Diver. A barbarous murder of Michael Gibbs, and another settler named Buell, was committed in the fire lands in 1812, by the Indians.

“The early settlers, generally, erected the ordinary log cabin, but others, of a wandering character, built bark huts. For two or three years previous to the late war [of 1812], the inhabitants were so isolated from other settlements, that no supplies could be had, and there was much suffering for want of food and clothing; at times, whole families subsisted for weeks together, on nothing but pounded corn, with a very scanty supply of meat.”

“For several years after the war, raccoon caps, with the fur outside, and deerskin jackets and pantaloons were almost universally worn.”*

Wild beasts were frequently encountered in the forests. Bears, panthers, and wolves prowled around by day and night, and the latter were most annoying and destructive. The settlers were obliged to build their pens for

* *Hist. Coll. Ohio.* p. 151.

domestic animals so high that the wolves could not jump or climb them. In Knox county, which lies about sixty miles south-west of the Reserve and but a short distance above Columbus, forty wolves were caught in the winter of 1805 in steel traps and pens. The Hon. Samuel Huntington* who was the governor of Ohio in 1808, resided, first, at Cleveland, and, afterwards, at Painesville, both of which towns are in the Reserve. He had been absent to the eastward of Cleveland on a journey, and when returning, toward evening, was attacked, furiously, by a pack of wolves. Their ferocity was so great that he broke his umbrella in pieces in keeping them off, and having, fortunately, a very fleet horse, to this circumstance he owed the preservation of his life.

To compensate, however, for this annoyance from wild beasts, game and fish were plentiful, and fish formed no small part of their food, especially in the spring and autumn. The rivers were filled with delicious pike, white perch, salmon, spotted perch, black cat, yellow cat and sturgeon, and in the forests a few buffalo and an abundance of wild turkeys and deer were found.

General St. Clair was the first governor of

* He was a nephew and the heir of Governor Samuel Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut.

the North Western Territory, from its organization in 1785 to the year 1803.

Captain Grant had resided but about five

Noah Grant

years at Deerfield when the chief stay of his household, the wife he had found in Pennsylvania, sickened and died. This was a severe blow to him. They had been married thirteen years, and she had borne him seven children, who, with the one brought from his home in Connecticut, made a family of eight. The old soldier had not been thrifty. He loved too well "to fight his battles o'er again," to talk of the thrilling scenes he had witnessed, for he had received an excellent education in the land of his youth, but he had managed to secure only a very small store of the good things of this world. He had inherited from his uncle, Lieutenant Solomon Grant, a life interest in the Coventry estate,* but this had passed out of his hands before he was thirty years of age, and he had, now, only very slender resources to relieve the necessities of increasing age. His family was, therefore, broken up and scattered, on the death of his wife. Jesse, as we shall see in a subsequent chapter, soon learned to provide for himself.

* The Grant place in Coventry was entailed to the family of

The declining years of Captain Grant's life were passed, quietly, in the family of his son Peter, who had removed to Maysville, in the State of Kentucky. Here, at the goodly age of nearly seventy-two years, Captain Noah Grant, of the war of the revolution, departed this life on the fourteenth day of February, 1820. As Matthew Grant was a founder of the towns of Dorchester and Windsor, and of the colony of Connecticut, as his grandfather, the first Noah Grant, was a founder of Tolland, so he, also, was a founder of the great State of Ohio, which has at the present day two and a half millions of inhabitants, and ranks the third in population of all the federal states.

From such a brave and hardy line of ancestors is sprung, in a later generation, the General of the Armies of the Union. It is a race which has known no rest. Their energies have not been dwarfed and enfeebled in the lap of luxury. If there is anything in blood, we have it, here, exemplified. For eight generations, this family has gone out to possess the land, to subdue and control it, and, at last, when torn asunder with civil discord, they have risen in their strength and given it newness of life.

Noah Grant II., was sold by Noah Grant III., and, after the abolition of entailments at the end of the revolution, Jesse R. Grant visited Connecticut, about the year 1833, and sold out the interest of the family for three thousand dollars, which was, at least, one-third of its true value. (*In part, Notes of Dr. Porter.*)

CHAPTER IV.

JESSE ROOT GRANT—GENERAL ULYSSES SIMP- SON GRANT.

JESSE ROOT GRANT was born near Greens-

Jesse R. Grant

burg, which is situated in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, twenty miles above Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River, on the the 23d of January, 1794. He was the first son by his father's second wife Rachel Kelly, and Captain Noah named him, in memory of the land of his nativity, from the Hon. Jesse Root* who was the most eminent counsellor of

* Jesse Root, LL.D., was born in Coventry, Connecticut, Dec. 28, 1736. He received a collegiate education at Nassau Hall, New Jersey. Governor Trumbull gave him a captain's commission, in the first year of the revolutionary war, Dec. 30, 1776, and he joined Washington's army, with a company which was raised, principally, at Hartford. He was promoted to the staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In May, 1779, he was chosen a delegate to the old congress of the confederation, and in that station he continued until the close of the war. He was licensed as an attorney at Windham, in February, 1763, and he had few equals, as a lawyer, and no superiors in the State. He was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut in 1789, and in 1798 Chief Justice, which office he held until 1807, when he resigned. He was a delegate from Hartford to the Connecticut convention to ratify the United States constitution, in 1788, and in 1818 a member from Coventry of the convention to form the constitution of Connecticut. Judge Root died in Coventry, March 29, 1822, aged 85 years. *From MS. notes by Rev. Marvin Root, his grand-nephew. Contributed by Dr. Porter, of Coventry.*

that day, and was, for many years, chief justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut. When young Jesse was but eleven years of age his mother died, and her decease was the cause of the immediate breaking up of the family circle. The old soldier of the revolution had not provided his son with riches, but he had given him something better—character, and we shall find that sterling integrity, industry, frugality, and a manly independence were always his habits of life and motives of action. A part of his youth was passed in the family of Judge Tod, of Youngstown, Ohio, and in 1812, he went to reside, with the intention of learning the business, with his half-brother Peter Grant, who had a tannery at Maysville, Kentucky. Three years later, at twenty-one years of age, he was prepared to set up for himself in charge of a tan-yard at Deerfield, Portage county, and at twenty-four years of age, he took a tannery at Ravenna, the county-seat of the same county.

Faithful industry had, thus far, brought its own reward, but now there came a season of ill-health and disaster. He had contracted the fever and ague, a disease which was prevalent at Ravenna, but after a short period of sickness and reverses, he settled again in a prosperous business in a more distant locality in

the same State, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, and more than two hundred miles south-west from his late residence. A favorable opportunity had offered itself for establishing, at this place, a tannery, and, after getting his business into successful operation, here it was that he chose as his wife a young lady by name Miss Hannah Simpson. He was married on the 24th of June, 1821. "Miss Simpson was the second daughter and third child of John Simpson, and was born and brought up in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Mr. Simpson was a highly respectable farmer of American ancestry for several generations. None of the family connections were ever aspirants for fame or political notoriety, but were more solicitous as to their standing in regard to integrity, veracity and independence. The family had removed to Ohio a few years previously, and settled in Clermont county."* The husband has, himself, portrayed the character of the lady who thus became his life-long companion and the mother of his children, in the following highly interesting language:—"At the time of our marriage Mrs. Grant was an unpretending country girl; handsome, but not

* Extract from a private letter from Jesse R. Grant, Esq.

vain. She had previously joined the Methodist Church ; and I can truthfully say that it has never had a more devoted and consistent member. Her steadiness, firmness and strength of character have been the stay of the family through life. She was always careful, and most watchful over her children ; but never austere, and not opposed to their free participation in innocent amusements.”*

The village of Point Pleasant is, as its name signifies, pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the Ohio, and, although it was, at that early period, a hamlet of quite modest proportions, yet we can easily imagine that the rich profusion of delights spread out by bounteous nature on every side,—a variegated landscape, a fertile soil, and a salubrious climate rendered it a far more desirable residence than many others which abound more with the adornments of art. This was not what the world would call a proud birthplace for one who was soon to sway the destinies of half a continent, but, in truth, surroundings like these, the beautiful river Ohio, the silent forest, the grassy meadow or waving wheat-field furnished a scene which the poet or the novelist would have been delighted to select as the birthplace of his hero. Ulysses Simpson Grant was born

* From a letter of Mr. Grant to *The New York Ledger*.

in this pleasant rural hamlet, and the dwelling is still standing in which he first saw the light, —a small one-story framed cottage situated near the northern bank of the Ohio.

The county-seat of Brown county, Georgetown, soon, however, attracted the attention of Mr. Jesse R. Grant as a place offering strong inducements for business, and, in May, 1823, a removal of his family to this village was made. Here he started again with a small tannery, and in the fall built a modest two-story brick house, which was paid for that summer from the profits of his business. "I continued on in this way," he writes, "improving a little every year. Two years after I built my house, I added a kitchen in the rear, and a few years later, when the increase of my family required and my means justified it, I built a large house in front. My object was not to get rich, but to make my family comfortable and contented, and to train up my children for usefulness. Early in the year 1839, when my oldest son was nearly seventeen years of age, he told me he could never follow the tanning business; that he did not like it. I told him that whatever he expected to follow through life he should engage in now, and not waste his early life in learning a business he did not intend to follow. Among other preparations for life he desired

an education. Although my business had been good and reasonably successful, yet I did not feel able to support him at college. So I suggested West Point ; that met his approbation, and I made application, and by the veriest accident in the world I obtained the appointment for him.”*

Mr. Jesse R. Grant found it advantageous to make another business change about the year 1841, the support of a large family demanding it, and having sold out at Georgetown he formed a partnership in the leather business at Galena, Illinois, with Mr. E. A. Collins, of Clermont county. “I made an agreement with him, by which he took his stock and mine and went to Galena, and started a leather store, and I took his tannery and carried it on. I enlarged the tannery and pushed business to the greatest possible extent. The result was that we were successful.”† After several years of this partnership Mr. Grant was able on the first of January, 1854, to retire from business with a competency, and having sold his interest in the Galena store to Mr. Collins, his youngest son Orville being now in business in Chicago, he resides, free from the cares of life, at a quiet retreat which he had previously selected at

* From a letter of Mr. Grant to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, *New York*.

† *Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

Covington, Kentucky, a pleasant suburb of the city of Cincinnati.

The secret of Mr. Grant's success may be summed up in his own words:—"Preferring to do a sure business to a large one, I worked on such means as I had, and never involved myself in debt. Soon after I commenced business at Point Pleasant, General Lytle, of Cincinnati, offered me an empty tannery he had in that city, and agreed to furnish all the means necessary to carry it on, but I was afraid to take the responsibility, and adhered to my first policy of a sure thing rather than a large one. The man who did take the place retired ten years ago on a fortune of a million of dollars. I kept on in a moderate way, supporting my family well, teaching them the practical lessons of life, and fitting them for future usefulness. If I had taken the General's tannery, I should, no doubt, have come into possession of a sudden, overgrown fortune, and spoiled my children. As it was, when I was old enough to retire, my boys were fully qualified to take my place, and I have the consolation of knowing that I have educated my children all well, and have made them all moderately wealthy, besides knowing that they are all doing well for themselves."* Having

* *Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

reached the goodly age of seventy-five, and with the wife of his youth, who has been his companion for forty-eight years, still living, Mr. Grant enjoys in his retirement the just rewards of a life of integrity and faithful industry.

We have omitted mentioning in its proper connection the fact that Mr. Jesse R. Grant has displayed, frequently, a happy talent in framing verses, which might have given him a lasting reputation if he had enjoyed better advantages of education in his youth. We shall see, in another part of this work, that there was, in very ancient time, a distinguished "Bard" in the clan of Grants in the Highlands, and occasional displays of poetic genius among the various members of the Grant family are to be expected. We will permit Mr. Grant to describe, himself, the circumstances under which these specimens of his poetry were written. He says :

"There was an old Englishman in the neighborhood [of Georgetown] by the name of Boler ; he styled himself a poet, was occupied as a school teacher, and was very poor. He always signed his published productions 'Back Woodsman.' About forty years ago he wrote me for leather for a pair of shoes. His letter was in rhyme, and was published in our village paper called the '*Castigator*.' It commenced :

“JESSE R. GRANT—Beloved friend,
I cannot go, and therefore send
This little letter, and less news,
To let you know I'm out of shoes.”

“I did not keep a copy, and have forgotten the rest of the poetry ; but the author went on to say he wanted strong cow-hide, broad straps, bottoms six inches wide, and not such as were worn by the dandies ; that cash was scarce with him, but he would pay in hides or grain. I knew that he had neither. I said :

“BACKWOODSMAN—Sir, my aged friend,
These lines in answer back I send,
To thank you for your rhyming letter,
Published in the ‘*Castigator*.’
The story of your worn out shoes
Is, to a tanner, no strange news ;
We often hear that story told
By those whose feet are pinched with cold,
Then they apply to get some leather,
To guard against the frosty weather ;
That cash is scarce they oft complain,
And wish to meet their bills in grain ;
Others, who wish to be supplied,
Will promise soon to bring a hide.
Such pay by us is greatly prized,
But is not always realized.
Now, one thing here I must relate,
As written in the Book of Fate ;
As you've grown old, so you've grown poor,
As poets all have done before ;
And yet no one of common sense
Will charge that fault to your expense,
Nor otherwise dispose the weight
Than charge it to a poet's fate.

Dame Fate with me, though, need not flirt,
 For I'm not poet enough to hurt.
 The world, 'tis said, owes all a living;
 What can't be bought, then, must be given,
 And, though I have not much to spare,
 I can at least give you a pair—
 Or leather for a pair—of shoes,
 That you may sally forth for news,
 And when another pair you want,
 Just send a note to—J. R. GRANT."

"The backwoodsman called and got his leather, but I never saw the hides or grain."

In reference to the dissolution of partnership with Mr. Collins, at Galena, he writes :

"On the final winding up our business, we invoiced one hundred thousand dollars. I took the Ohio tannery, and Mr. Collins had the Galena store. A part of our advertisement of dissolution was as follows:

"In eighteen hundred forty-one,
 Our partnership was first begun;
 We two then became as one,
 To deal in leather;
 Some little business we have done
 While together.

For a dozen years we've toiled together,
 In making and in vending leather,
 Suited to every stage of weather,
 Ere dry or rain;
 But now the time has come to sever—
 And we are twain.

E. A. Collins is still on hand,
 And occupies his former stand,
 In which he always held command,

To buy and sell ;
As matters now are being planned,
May he do well.

J. R. Grant, the old "off wheel,"
As firm and true as smitten steel,
Does yet a strong desire feel
To do some more.

Expect, then, within the field,
A bran new store.

Our hearty thanks we humbly send,
To every customer and friend,
Who has stood by us to the end
With free good-will ;
And say, in future, we intend
To serve you still.

Now one thing more we have to say—
To those who owe, we want our pay ;
Then send it on without delay—
The full amount—
For still we have some debts to pay ;
On firm account. *

Yours, &c.,

J. R. GRANT."

GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT was born on the 27th of April, 1822. Considerable discussion seems to have arisen among the various members of the family in deciding upon the name of the youthful warrior, and it is quite certain that the fates were unpropitious on this question, and determined to defeat the best-laid schemes of family or kindred, for whatever may have been the difficulty experienced in giving the child a name, still greater was the difficulty

* *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, N. Y., Sept., 1868.

of keeping that name. Mr. Grant, the father, remarks in reference to the initials U. S.,—"A superstitious person might almost think there was something Providential about these significant initials being stuck on to him, for they were not given to him at his christening. When the question arose, after his birth, what he should be called, his mother and one of his aunts proposed Albert, for Albert Gallatin; another aunt proposed Theodore; his grandfather proposed Hiram, because he thought that was a handsome name. His grandmother—grandmother by courtesy, that is, his mother's step-mother—was a great student of history, and had an enthusiastic admiration for the ancient commander, Ulysses;* and she urged that the babe should be named Ulysses. I seconded that, and he was christened Hiram Ulysses; but he was always called by the latter name, which he himself preferred, when he got old enough to know about it. But Mr. Hamer [the representative in Congress] knowing Mrs. Grant's name was Simpson, and that we had a son named Simpson, somehow got the matter a little mixed in making the nomination, and sent the name in Ulysses S. Grant instead of Hiram Ulysses Grant."†

* Jesse and Mrs. Simpson had just read *Telemachus*, and both were impressed with the hero's father, the "wise Ulysses."—*Richardson's Pers. Hist.*

† *The New York Ledger.*

General Badeau says, also, "Young Grant applied to the authorities at West Point, and to the Secretary of War, to have the blunder corrected, but the request was unnoticed; his comrades at once adopted the initials U. S. in his behalf, and christened him Uncle Sam, a nickname that he never lost in the army; and when he graduated, in 1843, twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, his commission of brevet second lieutenant and his diploma, both styled him Ulysses S. Grant, by which name he has since been known." *

The fact has been, already, noticed that the General's ancestors bore, through six generations, scriptural names, one of them being called Matthew, two of them Samuel, and three Noah, and it was certainly a wide departure from the custom of his Puritan forefathers to have selected a name which has been made celebrated by the poems of Homer, however distinguished that bard may have been, in ancient times, among the heathen. But it is probable that fate overruled this question of the name for a weighty reason, which, happily for us, has been sagely divined by a modern writer. It is revealed in the narrative of Fénelon, who causes his hero, Telemachus, to be thus addressed,—“Your father, Ulysses, is the wisest of mankind; his heart is an unfathomable depth; his secret lies beyond

* *Military History of U. S. Grant*, p. 8.

the line of subtlety and fraud; he is the friend of truth; he says nothing that is false, but when it is necessary he conceals what is true; *his wisdom is, as it were, a seal upon his lips, which is never broken but for an important purpose.*" *

Lieutenant Grant served with distinction in the Mexican war, and, having been promoted to a captaincy, resigned, and retired to private life. He entered with zeal into the contest for the Union, and with what success is known to the world. The story of his exploits has been well narrated by his many biographers. A few anecdotes from Brigadier-General Hillyer's reminiscences of General Grant may be found interesting. Hillyer had been a staff officer with the General, and had resigned after the fall of Vicksburg. Rejoining Grant again for a visit after he came East, Hillyer accompanied him to Culpepper, where the General assumed the command of all the armies.

"Hillyer," said Grant, "I think I should have failed in this position if I had come to it in the beginning, because I should not have had confidence enough. You see I have come through all the grades of the service—captain, colonel, brigade, division, corps, army—and I am confident in myself now. McClellan's misfortune, I always believed, was in his clearing all

* *Richardson's Pers. Hist.*

the grades at once, and feeling a want of confidence in this great and absolute responsibility."

This anecdote, whether true or not, is very characteristic of Grant's simple retrospections: since Culpepper, he has been made General and Secretary of War, his experience has inclined towards civil, administrative and political duties, from grade to grade, conquering them as he advanced in the army. And this rare advantage he has had, that his promotion has been rapid as well as experimental, so that he knows all the active men and minds of the present generation, and he knows the material of it probably better than any living American.

Hillyer lived in St. Louis when Grant left his little farm near by to enter the firm of "Boggs & Grant, Real Estate Agents, Houses to Rent." In those days he had a desk in Hillyer's law office.

"Was the General silent then as now?"

"No. We considered him more than commonly talkative. So he is now; but he won't talk for effect, nor before strangers freely. This reticence of Grant, so much talked of, is partly discrimination and partly the form of an old bashfulness he had when a boy. Anybody whom he knows can hear him speak at any time.

"In St. Louis I liked Grant. He was entertaining, and I was attracted towards him by what

I hardly knew at that time. Afterwards I knew it to be a manhood, the same that he developed in battle so well. I was in New York when I heard of his appointment, and soon after came a telegraph message to join his staff. I was at the Planters' House, in St. Louis, on business, soon afterwards, and wishing to see Grant he rode up during the day with some of his staff officers, and they had one empty horse.

“‘Here, Hillyer,’ said Grant, ‘here’s your horse. The boat has been waiting for me three-quarters of an hour. Stir yourself!’

“‘I am not going, Grant, I never entertained the notion a minute in earnest.’

“‘Come along! I can’t listen to that. Time presses!’

“‘But I have not written to my wife.’

“‘Well! that you had better do. After this next action I am going into, you can come home—if you don’t get your head knocked off first—and fix up your business.’”

In brief, Hillyer found himself going down the river in ten minutes, to his own bewilderment, wondering greatly whether he could stand up in action.

“Did you notice any strong traits of character in Grant soon afterward?”

“His courage and soldierly vanity in action first struck me, and his entire willingness to

fight. He never talked before action as if he had any personal forebodings, but grew more cheerful and concentrated as the time of battle approached. His indisposition to leave any position he had taken was often uncomfortable. I remember at Pittsburg Landing that he, Rawlings, myself and some other staff officers were in a place where the artillery of the enemy was concentrated. Their fire was terrible, and every instant I expected to have my head shot off. Grant sat on horseback, straight and cheerful, as you have sometimes seen a man of a hot day go out to be rained on, rather enjoying it. He kept us all in half agony. One officer said to me:

“Go tell the Old Man to leave here for God’s sake.”

“No! Tell him yourself. He’ll think me afraid, and so I am, but he sha’n’t think so!”

“There we sat, the fire crossing upon us. At last one of the green members of the staff rode up to Grant, saying:

“General, we must leave this place. It is not necessary to stay right here. If we do, we shall all be dead in five minutes.”

“I guess that’s so!” said Grant, and he rode away, to our relief.

“As to fear,” continued Hillyer, “Grant used to say that he had seen men who said they

never knew what it was, but he had never seen anybody who said it of them. Another thing that struck me with Grant, was his own attempt frequently to supersede his own good luck. At Donelson, he went to Commodore Foote and begged him to run past the rebel guns with a gunboat or two. Foote replied, saying that he would be shot to pieces. Grant maintained that he would suffer no more than in ordinary bombardment. This took place before Farragut made a practical demonstration of Grant's theory. Now, had Foote done this, the rebels would have evacuated Fort Donelson, and the battle and capture there which made Grant historic would never have happened.

"Grant developed wonderfully in the war, and though I, as a democrat, opposed his election, I had no doubt that he was the safe, strong man, worthiest to lead the army. There is needed no better instance or proof to this effect than the following: I was at City Point, in 1865, and sitting close by Grant I saw him break the seal of a letter. Then he smiled good naturedly.

"'What's that, General Grant?'

"'A letter from Sherman. Read it!'

"I read the letter, and it said that Sherman could no longer hold Atlanta, his line being too long. He asked permission to destroy the town and move to the sea, subsisting upon the coun-

try and turning at bay to fight Hood whenever the latter pursued him too closely. All this seemed brilliant and soldierly to me, and I asked Grant what in it made him laugh.

“‘Why,’ he said, ‘I was wondering what Hood could find to subsist upon if he followed in the rear of Sherman.’

“This was the General supplying an error of genius. Sherman supposed that Hood would follow him. Grant knew that Hood could not eat off the barren and devastated country. So he sent this word to Sherman: ‘You have my permission to destroy Atlanta and march to the sea after you detach Schofield and ——— to go to Tennessee. Hood will not follow you; he will march upon Nashville.’ Now, see! Had Sherman carried off his whole force seaward, mistaking the effect of his movement upon Hood, Nashville would have fallen, Indiana and Ohio been invaded, and the Southern Confederacy been an accomplished fact.

“Grant,” said Hillyer, “is stern as Jupiter. There is no finer story of two stern men than Grant and George H. Thomas before the battle of Nashville. Thomas has a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for decision has come. Grant sent word to Thomas to move out of his works and attack Hood. Thomas was not

ready, and he went on deliberately with his preparations. Grant telegraphed again: 'The country is excited. Attack!' Thomas was not yet quite ready. Then Grant sent John A. Logan to Louisville, to be ready to take command, and telegraphed again: 'If you do not attack Hood before ——— date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you.' Just at that time Thomas was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy collusion of events made the battle of Nashville an honor to both."*

We shall say nothing in reference to the military achievements of General Grant. His deeds speak for themselves.

The victor at Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Appomattox, needs no eulogy. After some of his great victories, General Scott showed his appreciation of his genius by presenting him a copy of his auto-biography, having written on one of its blank pages:

"From the oldest to the ablest general in the world.

WINFIELD SCOTT."

Ulysses S. Grant is a worthy representative of a line of brave and intelligent ancestors. The spirit of Matthew Grant, the pioneer, and the valiant Captain Noah, lives again in him. Descended from one of the Founders of New Eng-

* *Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 18, 1869.

land and from hardy veterans who served in our early wars,—that country which they planted and whose greatness they fought to establish, he, in a later generation, has conserved and perpetuated. The Founder is restored to us in the person of the great Saviour of the nation.

It will be a fitting sequel to this chapter to present the views of Professor Mahan, of the United States Military Academy, in reference to the genius displayed by General Grant as a commander of armies. Professor Mahan, as every intelligent person well knows, is the foremost military scholar in this country. He graduated first in his class at West Point, in 1824, studied afterward, at the school of Engineers and Artillerists at Metz, France, and has, since, served as the Professor of Engineering in the Military Academy. His ideas are embodied in the following letter :

To the Editor of the New York Times.

Some one has taken the trouble to send me several numbers * * * * containing a series of articles, of course very depreciatory, on General Grant's soldiiership. Having no idea as to whose courtesy I am indebted for these, will you allow me, through the *Times*, to say to my unknown friend that, differing *toto cælo* from the views put forth in them, I have, for the last few years, since General Grant's name has become historical, represented his generalship in my lectures on the military art to the cadets of the United States Military Academy in a totally different light from that in which he is shown up in these articles, and that, satisfied

of the justness of my views, I shall continue to do so, so long as I hold my present official position.

The military renown of Alexander rests upon his conquests of the unmilitary hordes of the East by the largest and finest army, in every respect, that Greece up to this time had produced ; that of Hannibal rests upon his successful passage of the Alps into Italy, opposed only by the barbarous tribes on his line of march, and, consequently, by rash and incompetent Roman consuls ; Cæsar's on his conquest of the semi-barbarous tribes of Gaul, and his subsequent defeat of the demoralized forces of Pompey. Frederick the Great and Napoleon I. of our period, on their victories over armies greatly inferior to theirs in discipline, and led by generals incompetent from age and military talent ; while Grant has crushed one of the most formidable rebellions, whether we regard the numbers, the intelligence, and the means engaged in it, that the world has ever witnessed ; and, as alleged by his detractors, both at home and abroad, against leaders superior to himself in generalship, against troops superior to his own in chivalry, dash, and all other fighting qualities ; operating in a country every inch of which was known to them, and rendered defensive by all the resources of nature and art skilfully combined ; and this he did by measures of which he was the originator, taking for his own position the most important and most difficult one of the work to be done.

Happily for American patriotism, the descendants of the men who are now defaming Grant's military actions will live to blush for their sires, and glory in the grand results of Grant's triumphs ; and when these detractions, which are as ephemeral as the sheets which contain them, now scattered broadcast through railroad cars and grog shops, and their authors, shall have long passed away from the memory of man, Grant's name and military fame, like those of the great captains who have preceded him, will loom up, grander and grander, as they recede into the mists of successive ages.

Very respectfully yours,

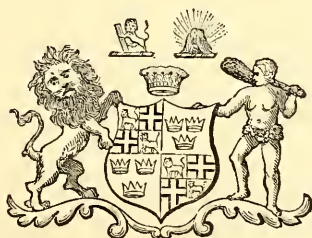
D. H. MAHAN.

West Point, Sept. 8, 1868.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

1. THE CLAN OF GRANTS.



Coat of Arms, Earl of Seafield.—Motto, "Stand Fast."

THE Highland Clan of Grants is one of the most ancient and honorable of the Scottish clans. It is asserted, by some, that they are of Danish descent, from Aquin de Grand, or Grant. Others say that the surname Grant, is derived from the French word *grand*, great or valorous, and that they came originally from Normandy. Skene, however, denies these statements and maintains that they are of Gaelic origin, the clan itself having claimed that they are a branch of the Macgregors, and this, he declares, is

the ancient and unvarying tradition of the country.*

The earliest account we have of the Grants begins with Gregory de Grant, who, in 1214, was Sheriff of Inverness. Their ancient seat was at Strathspey, which was about twenty-five miles south of the city of Inverness, and they afterwards acquired Glenmoriston, Glenurquahart, and other estates, including the peerage of Seafield. The ancient clan was divided into two principal divisions, the Grants of Grant at Strathspey, and the Grants of Glenmoriston and Urquahart.

The Strathspey Grants, who were the chief and oldest portion of the clan, occupied a territory about thirty miles square south of and bordering on the present shore of Nairn. The Grants of Urquahart and Glenmoriston dwelt west of the Loch Ness, their territory extending from about the site of the present town of Kilmore, perhaps fifty miles southward and twenty miles in a westerly direction.† “The Grants of Glenmoriston were not the chiefs of the clan. This honor belonged to the house of Freuchie, worthily represented by the present noble proprietor, Lord Seafield. Still,

* *Buchanan, Anct. Scot. Surnames*, p. 43.

Skene's Highland Clans. Vol. II. p. 255.

Scott. Am. Journal, New York, March 26, 1864.

† *Map of the Clans*. *Browne's Highland Clans*.

they occupied a position in feudal times second only to the chief, and quite equal to some who were acknowledged chieftains of clans, and could bring as many men as they into the field.”* Of the country of the second division of the clan a modern writer † says :—Urquahart was called Urchudin Thiarna Ghrant, or the Laird of Grant’s Urquahart. Glenmoriston or Glenmore-essen, “ the glen of the great waterfall,” derives its name from the beautiful cascades on the river which flows through it. This exquisitely beautiful parish is more varied in mountain, hill and dale, lake and stream, than perhaps any other in the Highlands. A more ancient writer speaking of both countries of the Grants says :—“ The great woods of Glenmore and Abernethy, the property of the Duke of Gordon, and the Laird of Grant were reckoned the oldest and best in quality of any in Scotland.”‡ The castle Urquahart, situ-

* (*Inverness Courier*) *Scott. Am. Jour.* New York, Jan. 30, 1869.

† *Statistical Account of Scotland.* Vol. XIV.

‡ *Logan’s Scottish Gaël.* Vol. I. p. 80.

A curious account is given by Sir Walter Scott of the manner in which a number of orphan children whose parents had been slain in battle by the united forces of the Marquis of Huntly and the Laird of Grant were fed from a trough, like pigs, at the castle of the Marquis of Huntly. The Laird of Grant, however, who was “ a man of humanity ” took them to Castle Grant and had them brought up decently. Their descendants are still called the Race of the Trough. *Tales of a Grandfather.* Vol. II. p. 325.

ated at about the site of the present town of Kilmore on the Loch Ness was held by the Grants from an early period, and was, from its position, of considerable military importance. "It was one of the chain of fortresses which, from earliest times, stretched across the Great Glen from Inverness to Inverlochy and secured the country from invasion. It is on the western promontory of Urquahart Bay and overhangs Loch Ness. It was besieged and taken by Edward I. in 1303. This castle was held for the King by the great family of Grant of Freuchie, now styled Grant of Grant, and in 1509 King James IV. granted three charters of the lordship of Urquahart and baronies of Urquahart and Glenmoriston to John Grant of Freuchie and his two sons, from the latter of whom are descended the Grants of Glenmoriston and Corrymony." *

The fame of the Grants was sung about fifty years ago by a lowland poet, Sir Alexander Boswell :—

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum
Wi' their pipers gaun before 'em
Proud the mothers are that bore 'em.

Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus,
Every man his sword and durk has,
Every man as proud's a Turk is."

The ancient war cry of the clan was "Craig

* *Statistical Account of Scotland*. Vol. XIV.

Elachaidh," the rallying-place, of which there were two in Strathspey. The division of this tribe called Clan Chirin has properly the cry, "Craig Ravoch" to which is added 'Stand sure,' the others saying 'Stand fast.' " * The war cry is sometimes given, now-a-days, "Stand fast, Craig-Ellachie," their hill of rendezvous, situated in the united parishes of Dutilh and Rothiemurchus, being named Craig-Ellachie, or *rock of alarm*. The badge of the ancient clan was the pine,—*pinus sylvestris*. It is important that some account should be, also, given of the tartan which was the distinctive dress of the Grants, for all the clans had a costume. Possibly the distinguished representative of the family at Washington may desire to appear in the ancient tartan of his clan, at the brilliant fêtes and receptions in the White House,—certainly it would be eminently suggestive and historical. The following, then, is the scale of proportion for the colors of the Grant tartan,—1 red, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 18 red, $\frac{1}{4}$ azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 blue, 1 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, 21 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 21 green, 1 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, 5 blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{4}$ azure, 18 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red. This is calculated from a standard of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an

* Logan's *Scottish Gael*. Vol. I. p. 296.

inch. A web of tartan is two feet, two inches wide.*

Lodge's Genealogy of the Peerage furnishes us the following historical account of the Grants. "The surname of Grant is of great antiquity in Scotland, and its earliest history is lost in traditionary uncertainty; but, so early as the reign of Alexander II. [1214] Gregory de Grant, from whom the pedigree of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Glenelg is uninterruptedly deduced, was Sheriff of Inverness.

His son Dominus Laurentius de Grant is witness to an extant deed dated 1258. This Lawrence had two sons Sir John and Ralph, who, firmly attached to the interest of Bruce against Baliol, joined the brave Sir William Wallace in defence of the liberties of their country, and were, at length, carried prisoners by King Edward I. to London from whence they were liberated upon bail in 1297. From Sir John, the elder of these brothers, proceeded, through seven uninterrupted male descents," the present titled families of the Grants. John Grant, in 1509, was a good poet, and has in the family archives the name of Bard. It is said that none of his poems are extant.

* *Logan.*

In the present day the family of the Grants is quite as numerous in the Highlands and as honorable as in ancient times. There is not the slightest difficulty in finding, among them, a coat-of-arms, indeed, there are so many coats-of-arms that the only difficulty consists in making a selection. However much it may shock our republican notions, it is certainly *l'embarras des richesses*. We give above, however, the coat-of-arms of the Earl of Seafield, who holds Strathspey, the ancient seat of the Grants of Grant, and may be styled now the chief of the clan. The writer, however, who makes no claim to a knowledge of heraldry, is informed that this coat-of-arms is the personal property of Lord Seafield, and no other member of the clan of Grants is entitled to use it. Perhaps the people of the United States would prefer that the coat-of-arms of General Grant should be the shield of the Union, having for a *tremont*, Vicksburg Heights, Lookout Mountain, and Appomattox, the whole to be crossed with his own good sword. Titles of nobility are, however, forbidden by the constitution, and we, as Americans, prefer personal merit to honors which are inherited.

“The rank is but the guinea’s stamp
The man’s the gowd for a’ that.”

The ancient Castle Grant, the seat of the

Grants of Grant is situated in Banffshire, four miles west of Cromdale. It is said that this castle contains many interesting paintings. Grantown, a pretty village which has sprung up during the last century, is situated on the Spey River in a detached part of Invernessshire. It possesses a town-house, prison, hospital, and two free schools. It has a population of about six hundred.

Burke's Peerage furnishes us the following list of the present representatives, in the Highlands, of this ancient and noble clan:

Earl of Seafield (Sir John Charles Grant—Ogilvy,) Viscount Reidhaven, Baron Ogilvy, Baron Strathspey of Strathspey, co's Inverness and Moray, etc. An ancestor assumed the additional name Ogilvy. Motto, "Stand fast." Seats,—Cullen House, Banffshire, Castle Grant, Inverness, and Grant Lodge, Elgin. Burke calls the earl in one place, a Grant of Grants, and in another, a Grant of clan Chieftan. We will not decide the question.

Baron Glenelg (Charles Grant,) of Glenelg, co. Inverness. A Grant of Grants. Motto, "Stand sure." Seat, Waternish, Invernessshire. He was principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Died, unmarried, April 23, 1866, at Cannes, France, when the title became extinct. This is so recent an event

however, that some notice of Lord Glenelg may be interesting. His brother, Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H., Governor of Bombay, born 1785, died 1838, was the author of two very beautiful hymns which are found in most of our hymn-books.

The first lines of one of them are—

“Jesus, I my cross have taken
All to leave and follow thee;”

And, of the other,—

“When gathering clouds around I view,
And days are dark and friends are few.”

Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey, Bart. A Grant of Grants, vice-Chancellor of the University and principal of the Elphinstone college, Bombay—residence, Bombay. Descended from John Grant, the Bard.

Sir Archibald Grant, of Monymusk, co. Aberdeen, Bart. A Grant of Grants.

Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballendalloch, co. Elgin. The Grants were in the female line. The Macphersons assumed the name of Grant.

James Murray Grant, Esq., of Glenmoriston, co. Inverness and Moy, seats, Glenmoriston, co. Inverness, and Moy House, co. Moray.

John Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, co. Perth, seats Kilgraston House, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

Robert Grant, Esq., of Kincorth, co. Moray. Seats, Kincorth and Forrer Houses, Morayshire.

In this country, in the French and Indian war, Major James Grant of the Highland regiment, of the British regulars, was defeated September 11, 1758, near fort Du Quesne. The same officer was a major-general in the British army, at the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, and Germantown, and defeated General Lee in New Jersey. He died very old, at his seat at Ballendalloch, near Elgin, in May 1806.* He was maternal uncle to the father of Sir George Macpherson Grant, of the present day.

2. THE GRANT HOMESTEAD—TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

If we suppose that Matthew or one of his ancestors, came, at some remote period, whereof the light of history is dim and uncertain, from the immediate vicinity of Castle Urquhart, situated on the west side of the Loch Ness, or of Castle Grant in the country of the Grants of Grant, the younger scions of the clan being compelled by the action of the law of primogeniture which enriched the elders at their expense, to seek prosperity in other lands, so, perhaps, may we imagine did Noah Grant the son of the second

* *Doc. Col. Hist. N. Y. Frodhtad*, vol. X. p. 903.

Samuel Grant, influenced by the same cause, for the entailment of estates was not abolished in Connecticut until after the revolution, depart from the home of his fathers at East Windsor Hill and seek for "fresher fields and pastures green" in the new settlement at Tolland. Other, and somewhat dissimilar causes have led the family to wander westward, and, as Matthew Grant might, perhaps, in days of yore, return in imagination to the castles of the Grants in the Highlands, so now, may the descendants in Ohio look back to the *old homestead* which came to them from Matthew, the pioneer, and has been preserved in the family, descending from father to son through several generations to the present possessor. The title to this farm, which has been about two hundred years in the possession of the family, was acquired as follows: On the 15th of May 1673, the decree of the General Court of Connecticut was entered, "this Court grants unto Matthew Grant of Windsor 100 acres of land," which land was laid out in 1674 "without the east bounds of Windsor," and was assigned by Matthew Grant to his sons Samuel and John in February, 1674, '75.* The history of these lands is exceedingly interesting. The homestead is one of a very few in this country which have remained continuous-

* (*Col. Rec. Lands I, 328*) *Conn. Col. Rec. 1665, 1677*, edited by Hon. J. H. Trumbull, pp. 198, 225.

ly, through many generations, in possession of the male representatives of the family. Major Frederic William Grant, the present owner of the homestead, in a letter to the writer, speaking of Noah Grant who settled in Tolland, of Captain Ebenezer Grant, his own grandfather, and other children of Samuel Grant, Junior, says: "The old house they were born in stood on the same spot on which I now live, and some of its timbers were used in the construction of the new one in 1757. Another singular fact is that the farm on which I now live has come down in regular descent from father to son since the time of Samuel, the elder." Yes, it is the old farm, and Major Grant's title to the land is derived from Matthew the pioneer. His son Samuel reclaimed it from the Indians. Since the savages roamed there, no white men but Grants have lived upon this land. We are carried back almost in imagination to the castles of the ancient clan in the Highlands.

It would be an interesting subject of investigation to trace out the history of other ancient homesteads which are sometimes found in New England and the older states. The homestead, whereon Mr. Elihu Marshall resides, in Windsor, has descended from the pioneer Captain Samuel Marshall, who pur-

chased it in 1670 from an Indian Sachem. The Ellsworth place,—the home of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth, bears date from the year 1655, when it was purchased by Josias Ellsworth. This ground was first occupied by Sir Robert Saltonstall's men, and was, at one time, owned by Sir Robert. It is now the residence of Mr. Frederick Ellsworth, the grandson of the Chief Justice. The homestead of the Haydens is owned and occupied by Mr. George P. Hayden of Windsor, a relative of Mr. Nathaniel Hayden, of New York. This homestead was purchased by the pioneer William Hayden* in 1642, and has remained in the family to this day. The Loomis homestead is the oldest of any in Windsor. This homestead was acquired by Joseph Loomis, Senior, in 1639, and has descended in the family to its present proprietor Mr. Thomas W. Loomis, a cousin of Mr. Hezekiah B. Loomis of New York. These latter homesteads, of the Loomis and Hayden families, are older than the Stuyvesant and

* He bought land at the extreme north end of the street running north and easterly from the palisado, and built his home upon it, probably before leaving Hartford. His house stood at the junction of the roads, say twenty or thirty rods from Hayden Station: his home lot included the site of the railroad station. The grounds, for a considerable extent, at and around the site of the original house, have never been out of the Hayden family, but are now owned by Mr. George P. Hayden, who lives within a few rods of the spot where the first house stood.—Notes of Mr. Jabez H. Hayden.

Beekman estates of New York City. Sir Petrus Stuyvesant* arrived in New York in 1647, and William Beekman purchased the Beekman estate in 1670. The Beekman and Stuyvesant estates have not, also, been occupied continuously as homesteads. The Van Rensselaer property at Albany is, undoubtedly, older than the Windsor homesteads.

3. THE FIRST ENTRY IN THE DORCHESTER RECORDS.

The following is the *first entry* of Matthew Grant's name found in the old town records of Dorchester, Mass. :

Anno, April 3, 1633. It is agreed that a doble rayle with morteses in the posts of 10 foote distance one from the other, shall be set up in the marsh, from the corner of Richard Phelps, his pale eastward to the Creeke, by the owners of the cowes under named, p^d portionally, 20 foote to every cowe.

	Cowes.	Foots.
Mr. Ludlowe	2	40
Mr. Johnson	1	20
Henry Woolcott	3	60
Mr. Rosseter	4	80
Mr. Terry	2	40

* Nicholas William Stuyvesant, Esq., of New York city, who is of this honorable ancestry, kindly informs the author, from memory, that the princely estates of Governor Stuyvesant, called his "Bouwerie," were purchased about the year 1654.

	Cowes.	Foots.
Mr. Smith	2	40
Mr. Gallope	1	20
Thom. ffoard	2	40
Mr. Warham	3	60
Mr. Mavericke	2	40
Mr. Hull	3	60
Matthew Graunt	2	40
Will. Rockwell	2	40
John Hoskeins	3	60
Nicho. Denslowe		
Giles Gibbes	1	20
William Phelps	2	40
Symon Hoite	2	40
Mr. Stoughton	4	80
Eltw'd Pumery	2	40
William Gaylard	1	20
George Dyer	2	40

And this to be done by the 7th of May next ensuing, upon the payne of forfeiture of 5 shillings for every cowe, in cause it be not done by the tyme appoynted.

And for the tyme to come, every other owner that shall have milch cowes, they shall pay 12 pence a piece for every cowe, towarde the maynetayneing of these rayles. Signed :

John Mavericke, John Warham. *

* *Dor. Town Recs. N. Eng. His. and Gen. Reg.* vol. XXI., p. 166.

Next to the early records of Salem, this is the oldest book of

4. MATTHEW GRANT'S FAMILY RECORD.

An extract from the manuscript Notebook of Matthew Grant, giving his family record, furnished by the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford, Connecticut, for the supplement to Stiles' History of Windsor.

"Matthew Graunt was married to his first wife Prissilla, in the year 1625, November 16. She died in the yeare 1644, April 27, being 43 years of age and 2 months. Children — Prissilla Graunt was borne in the yeare 1626, September 14; Samuel Graunt was borne in the yeare 1631, November 12; Tahan Graunt was borne in the yeare 1633, Februarie 3; John Graunt was borne in the yeare 1642, April 30.

"May the 29, 1645, Matthew Graunt and Susanna [wid. of William Rockwell] were married. Matthew Graunt was then three and forty years of age, seven months and eighteen days; borne in the year 1601, October 27, Tuesdaye. Susanna Graunt was then three and forty years of age, seven weeks and 4 days; borne in the yeare 1602, April the 5, Monday. Children of Susanna by her first husband—Joan Rockwell was born in the yeare 1625, April the 25; John Rockwell was borne

records in Massachusetts proper. Somewhat more than four pages of the original records are missing. *Gen. Reg.* vol. XXI., p. 163, *etc.*

in the year 1625, July the 18; Samuel Rockwell was borne in the year 1631, March the 28; Sara Rockwell was borne in the yeare 1638, July the 24.

“November 14, 1666, my wife Susanna died, being aged 64 years and $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 weeks and 4 dayes, and since shee and I married is 21 year, 24 weeks.”

5. MATTHEW GRANT'S RULES FOR MEASURING LAND.

“Rules which I haue larned by experance in practic for helpes in measuering Land.

In the euse of the Compas—

In runing upon a poynt euery fue rod opens one rod betwene to poyantes. fower rod upon twenty and so onward.

Runing out upon three poyntes 6 rod in length and drawe a strayght loyne from the eand of the first poynt to the eand of the third poynt: and the said loyne will cut of one quarter of a rod of the length of the second poynt in the midell:

but drawe a way the sayd loyne upon a square from the eand of the first poynt thin the second poynt will be six rod and a half: and the third poynt will be seuen rod and one quarter in length.”

FROM MATTHEW GRANT'S *Note Book*, contributed by Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

6. THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1638 AND 1650 OF THE COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

The Preamble:—“Forasmuch as it hath pleased the Almighty God, by the wise disposition of his diuine puidence, so to order and dispose of things, that we the inhabitants and residents of Windsor, Harteford and Weathersfield, are now cohabiting and dwelling

in and vppon the river of Conectecotte, and the lands thereunto adioyneing. And well knowing where a people are gathered together, the word of God requires that to mayntayne the peace and vnion of such a people, there should be an orderly and decent government established according to God to order and dispose of the affayres of the people at all seasons as occation shall require; doe therefore assotiate and conioyne our selues to be as one Publike State or Commonwelth; and doe, for ovr selues and ovr successors, and such as shall bee adioyned to vs att any tyme hereafter, enter into Combination and Confederation together, to mayntayne and p^rsearue the liberty and purity of the gospell of our Lord Jesus w^{ch} we now p^rfesse as also the disciplyne of the Churches, w^{ch} according to the truth of the said gospell, is now practised amongst vs. And also, in o^r Ciuell Affaires to be guided and gouerned according to such Lawes, Rules, Orders and decrees, as shall be made, ordered, and decreed, as followeth;” [the constitution:]

It was provided in Section I. that the “generall Court shall have power to administer iustice according to the lawes here established, and for want thereof, according to the rule of the word of God.”

At the revision in 1650, it was ordered, in

reference to "Schooles"—"That euery Townshipp within this Jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their Towne to teach all such children as shall resorte to him to write and read;" and "where any Towne shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall sett vp a Grammar Schoole, the masters thereof being able to instruct youths so farr as they may bee fitted for the "Vniversity,"—[Cambridge.]*

The constitution of 1638 was the first written constitution of the new world. It was framed by the distinguished Roger Ludlow, of Windsor. "It sets out with the practical recognition of the doctrine that all ultimate power is lodged with the people. The body of the people is the body politic. From the people flow the fountains of law and justice. This paper has another remarkable trait. There is to be no taxation without representation in Connecticut. The towns, too, are recognized as independent municipalities. They are the primary centres of power, older than the constitution—the makers and builders of the State. Such was the constitution of Connecticut. I have said it was the oldest of American consti-

* *Conn. Col. Rec. Hon. J. H. T. 1665, 1667, pp. 20, 554.*

tutions. More than this, I might say, it is the mother of them all. It has been modified in different States to suit the circumstances of the people, and the use of their respective territories; but the representative system peculiar to the American republics, was first unfolded by Ludlow, and by Hooker, Haynes, Wolcott, Steele, Sherman, Stone, and the other far-sighted men of the colony who must have advised and counseled to do, what they and all the people in the three towns met together in a mass to sanction and adopt as their own." * * * * "Kings have been dethroned," says Bancroft, the eloquent American historian, "recalled, dethroned again, and so many constitutions framed or formed, stifled or subverted, that memory may despair of a complete catalogue; but the people of Connecticut have found no reason to deviate essentially from the government as established by their fathers. History has ever celebrated the commanders of armies on which victory has been entailed, the heroes who have won laurels in scenes of carnage and rapine. Has it no place for the founders of states, the wise legislators who struck the rock in the wilderness, and the waters of liberty gushed forth in copious and perennial fountains?"—*Hollister, Hist. Conn., Vol. I. p. 89.*

7. A LIST OF THE FREEMEN OF ANCIENT WINDSOR, AND SOME NOTICES OF THEIR DESCENDANTS.

“October 11th, 1669. A list of all the freemen that liue within the limits of Windsor, in reference to the order of the General Court, May 13 : '69, requiring ye same.

Mr. Allyn Mathew,	Begat Eggelston,	Timothy Hall,
Thomas Alyn,	James Eggelston,	Anthony Hoskins,
Benedic Aluard,	Tho. Eggelston,	Robart Hayward,
John Bissell, Se'r.,	Josias Eleswort,	Benaia Holcomb,
John Bissell, Jun'r.,	Edward Elmor,	Joseph Loomys,
Thomas Bissell,	Mr. Josep Fitch,	John Loomys,
Samuel Bissell,	Thomas Ford,	Thomas Loomys,
Nathanael Bissell,	Walter Fylar,	Samuell Loomys,
John Barber,	William Filly,	Nathanell Loomys,
Samuel Baker,	William Fish,	Samuell Marshall,
John Bartlet,	Decon[Wm.]Gaylar,	John Madesly,
William Buel,	Walter Gaylar,	Dec. John Moore S'r.
Timothy Buckland,	Samuel Gaylar,	John Moore, Jun.,
Nicholas Buckland,	John Gaylar,	Simon Milles,
Thomas Burnam,	Jonath. Gillet, Sen'r.,	John Mosses,
Peter Brown,	Nathan Gillét,	William Morton,
Mr. Daniel Clark,	Jonathan Gillet, Jr.,	Mr. Benj. Newbery,
Edward Chapman,	Cornelus Gillet,	John Owen,
Nathanell Cooke,	Josep Gillet,	John Osbon, Sen'r.,
John Coult,	Jacob Gibbes,	Mr Will. Phelps, S'r.,
Christop: Crow,	Samuel Gibbes,	William Phelps, Jun.,
Thomas Deble,	Mathew Grant,	Timothy Phelps,
Henery Denslo,	Samuel Grant,	Georg Phelps,
John Denslo,	Tahan Grant,	Isack Phelps,
John Drak,	John Grant,	Abra: Phelps,
Job Drak,	George Griswold,	Houmfry Pinne,
Jacob Drak,	Danell Haydon,	Nathanell Pinne,
James Eanno,	John Hosford,	Georg Phillups,

Eltwed Pomery,	John Stilles,	Mr. John Warham,
Nicolas Palmer,	Thomas Stouton,	Mr. H. Wolcott, Sen.,
Timothy Palmer,	John Strong,	Henery Wolcott, Jun.,
Abraham Randall,	Return Strong,	Simon Wolcott,
John Rockwell,	Stephen Taylar,	Mr. John Witchfield,
Samuel Rockwell,	John Tery,	Robert Watson,
Thomas Rowly,	William Trall,	John Williams,
Nicolas Senchon,	Timothy Trall,	Nathan Winchell,
Henry Stilles,	Owen Tudor,	Jonathan Winchell,
	Richard Vore,	113*

These are stated inhabitants of Masaco,† and haue been free men for Windsor.

Thomas Barber,	Joshua Holcom,	John Pettebon,
John Cass,	Thomas Maskell,	Joseph Skinner,
Samuel Filly,	Luk Hill,	Peter Buell,
John Griffen,	Samuel Pinne,	13
Micall Houmfery,	Joseph Phelps.	

This is a true list as neer as we could com at, and be informed:

John Moore,	Samuel Marshall,
Mathew Grant,	Return Strong.‡

It will be eminently proper, in accordance with the plan which the author has laid down for himself, in the preparation of this work, to present here some notices of the descendants of those pioneers who came to Windsor, Connec-

* True number 112, an error of one in the list as given in *Conn. Col. Rec.*

† Afterwards, *Simsbury*.

‡ The selectmen of the town. From *Conn. Col. Rec.* 1665, 1677, by Hon. J. H. Trumbull, p. 519. The descendants of the above pioneers, should consult for further information in reference to their ancestors,—*The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor*, by Henry R. Stiles, M. D., Brooklyn, New York.

ticut, either in company with Matthew Grant, or soon after his arrival, and were associated with him in laying the foundations of a colony in the wilderness. It is impossible, however, to give full notices of all these families, and the author will, therefore, content himself with some brief mention of those with whose history he is best acquainted.

GOVERNOR CLARK BISSELL, was a descendant in the sixth generation from the pioneer John Bissell, who is supposed to have come to Windsor about 1640.

JOSIAS ELLSWORTH, was the son of John Ellsworth the pioneer at Windsor, in 1646. The distinguished Chief Justice Ellsworth was a descendant, in the fourth generation, from Josiah Ellsworth. Oliver Ellsworth entered Yale College, as a student, in 1762, but, after passing three years at that institution, he joined the college at Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated. He was admitted to the practice of the law in 1771, and soon gave evidence of great promise. Rising through different degrees of preferment, in March 1796, he was appointed the successor of the late Hon. John Jay, as Chief Justice of the United States.

The Rev. Dr. Dwight says of the subject of our sketch: "Mr. Ellsworth was formed to be a great man. His person was tall, dig-

nified and commanding; and his manners, though wholly destitute of haughtiness and arrogance, were such as irresistibly to excite in others, whenever he was present the sense of inferiority. His very attitude inspired awe. His imagination was uncommonly vivid; his wit brilliant and piercing; his logical powers very great, and his comprehension fitted for capacious views and vast designs. * * * * Universally, his eloquence strongly resembled that of Demosthenes; grave, forcible, and inclined to severity. In the numerous public stations which he filled, during a period of more than thirty years, he regularly rose to the first rank of reputation—and in every assembly, public and private, in which he appeared, after he had fairly entered public life, there was probably no man, when Washington was not present, who would be more readily acknowledged to hold the first character.”

The monument erected to his memory in the ancient burying-ground at Windsor, bears the following inscription:

“In memory of OLIVER ELLSWORTH, LL.D., an assistant in the Council, and a Judge in the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut. A member of the Convention which formed, and of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States,

Senator and Chief Justice of the United States, one of the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary who made the Convention of 1800 between the United States and the French Republic.

“Amiable and exemplary in all the relations of domestic, social and Christian character, permanently useful in all the offices he sustained, whose great talents, under the guidance of inflexible integrity, consummate wisdom and enlightened zeal, placed him among the first of the illustrious Statesmen who achieved the Independence and established the American Republic. Born at Windsor, April 29, 1745, and died Nov. 26, 1807.”

Oliver E. Wood, Esq., of New York City, is a grandson of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth. He is a son of Joseph Wood, Esq., and Frances Ellsworth of Windsor. Their children who are now living are Frances Wolcott Cowles, wife of the Rev. Sylvester Cowles of Gowanda, New York, Oliver Ellsworth Wood of New York, Rev. George Ingersoll Wood of Ellington, Connecticut, Delia Williams Lyman, wife of Prof. S. C. Lyman of Yale College, and William Cowper Wood of Joliet, Illinois.

JAMES ENO, settled in Windsor, in 1646, and his descendants have always held a distin-

guished position in the local and family history of the town. The records give us no information as to the part of England from which he came, but that he enjoyed a good social position among the early pioneers is shown from the fact that after the decease of his first wife, Anna Bidwell, and afterwards, of his second wife, he married into excellent families. His daughter married, also, Samuel Phelps, a grandson of the venerable William Phelps, who was from one of the best families of England. He possessed a good estate, for those times, his name being recorded among "those having a family, a horse [and] two oxen," the second of the five classes of tax-payers in the list which is given in the old Book of Rates. He seems to have been of an enterprising spirit, and was largely engaged in the purchase of real estate. In April, 1666, James Eno and John Moses, acting as agents for the town of Windsor, bought from Nassahegan, sachem of Poquonnoc, a tract of twenty-eight thousand acres, for which service the town granted him lands known as Tilton's Marsh, situated under the Simsbury mountains.

James Eno was a member of the church of England, and was therefore, not in harmony, in regard to his religious belief, with the puritan founders of Windsor. In 1664, he united

with six other settlers in presenting a petition to the court asking that the churches might be required to grant baptism for their children and admission to church privileges. The signers of the petition were the following very respectable residents at Hartford and Windsor: William Pitkin, of Hartford, Michael Humphreys, of Windsor, John Stedman, of Hartford, James Eno, of Windsor, Robert Reeve, John Moses, of Windsor, and Jonas Westover of Windsor. We are not able to give a full history of this affair, but as the families of Eno, Humphreys, Moses, and Westover removed afterwards to Simsbury, probably "for conscience' sake," we can readily discover in the history of this controversy the operation of causes which led to the organization, in 1740, of the oldest Episcopal church in Connecticut, St. Andrew's Parish of Simsbury.

There was a James Eno among the eleven petitioners, in 1705, for a grant of land for their services at the swamp fight in King Philip's war. They described themselves as the sole survivors of this engagement. This was, probably, James Eno, second, son of the pioneer. It is worthy of mention, also, in connection with the early history of this family, and as evidence in regard to its excellent social position, that Governor Roger Wolcott, who was of a highly

aristocratic family in England, and became one of the most distinguished men in the Colony, was brought up as a member of the household of "old Mr. Eno" of Windsor. This was also probably, James Eno, second, who was then about 50 years of age.

David Eno, son of James Eno, second, of Windsor, settled at Hopmeadow, in Simsbury. He was born Aug. 12, 1702, and died in the campaign to Cape Breton, at the conquest of that island, in 1745.

General Roger Eno was a lieutenant-colonel in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, in 1775, and commanded a regiment which was raised in 1777, in the Revolution, and was stationed on Long Island Sound; and other soldiers in the Revolution, of this family, were James Eno, Erasmus Eno, Abijah Eno, and James Eno. Alexander Phelps, the father of John J. Phelps, Esq., of New York City, married Elizabeth Eno, daughter of Captain Jonathan Eno.

The line of descent of Amos R. Eno, Esq., of New York City, from the Windsor pioneer, is as follows: (1) James Eno, m. Anna Bidwell, Elizabeth Holcomb, Hester Eggleston; (2) James, b. 1651, m. Abigail Bissell; (3) David, b. 1702, m. Mary Gillett; (4) Capt. Jonathan, b. 1738, m. Mary Hart; (5) Salmon, b. 1779, m. Mary Richards; (6) Amos Richards Eno.

Amos R. Eno, Esq., originated the project which resulted in raising among the gentlemen of New York City, the sum of \$100,000 as a gift to General Grant, and as a substantial testimonial of their appreciation of his distinguished services in the war for the Union.

JOHN FITCH, the inventor of steamboats, was born Jan. 21, 1743, at East Windsor, Connecticut, and was a great grandson of Joseph Fitch, the Windsor pioneer. His first steamboat, the *Perseverance*, ran on the waters of the Delaware in 1788 and '89. In 1817, a committee of the New York Legislature reported that "The boats of Livingston and Fulton were, in substance, the invention patented to John Fitch in 1791, and that Fitch, during the time of his patent, had the exclusive right to use the same in the United States." Fitch, however, met with many discouragements, and derived no advantages from his invention. He died in poverty, in 1798, near Bardstown, Kentucky.

EDWARD GRISWOLD and Matthew Griswold were brothers from a family of excellent social position in Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England. Edward Griswold removed from Windsor to Killingworth, which name is a corruption of Kenilworth, and was, probably, selected by him in honor of his former home in England. His son, Francis Griswold, settled in Norwich, Con-

necticut, and his son George Griswold, remained in Poquonnoc, Windsor. George Griswold was the ancestor of Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold.

Matthew Griswold, brother of Edward Griswold, settled in Lyme, Connecticut, and was the ancestor of Governors Matthew Griswold and Roger Griswold. George Griswold, Esq., and Nathaniel L. Griswold, Esq., well known merchants of New York City, are descendants from Matthew Griswold.

Almon W. Griswold, Esq., of New York, is a descendant from Edward Griswold, who settled at Killingworth, Connecticut.

Major General Orlando B. Wilcox and Eben N. Wilcox, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan, are descendants from Edward Griswold. George B. Granniss, Esq., of New York City, is also descended from Edward Griswold.

WILLIAM HAYDEN was of a family of the first respectability in England. He came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, was made a freeman there in 1634, and settled afterwards at Hartford, Connecticut. He was one of the soldiers enlisted at Hartford by Captain John Mason of Windsor, for the Pequot war in 1637, and

—Eliphalet Gregory was at Windsor in 1641. He settled, afterwards, with the earliest pioneers, at Norwalk, Connecticut. The Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, N. J., is descended from Eliphalet Gregory.

distinguished himself at the assault on the Pequot fort. In his history of the war, after giving an account of their march and arrival at the fort, the Captain says: "Lieutenant Seeley endeavored to enter; but being somewhat cumbred, stepped back and pulled out the Bushes and so entered, and with him about *sixteen Men*: We had formerly concluded to destroy them by the sword and save the Plunder.

"Whereupon Captain *Mason* seeing no *Indians*, entered a *Wigwam*, where he was beset with many *Indians*, waiting all opportunities to lay hands on him, but could not prevail. At length *William Heydon*, espying the Breach in the *Wigwam*, supposing some *English* might be there, entered; but in his Entrance fell over a dead Indian; but speedily recovering himself, the *Indians* some fled, others crept under their Beds," etc.

A sword is now preserved in the collection of the Historical Society at Hartford, which is said to have been carried by William Hayden on this occasion. This sword was formerly owned by Thomas Hayden of Windsor, who inherited it with a tradition that in the midst of the fight an Indian, having drawn "an arrow to its head," William Hayden cut the bowstring and saved Captain Mason's life. This Thomas Hayden was fourteen years old when his grandfather

Daniel died, and Daniel had seen his grandfather William the pioneer. Trumbull's History of Connecticut gives this honor to Sergeant Davis, but Captain Mason's narrative proves that Davis did not enter the fort.

William Hayden received land in the first distribution at Hartford, in 1639, and sold the same in 1642--3, at which time he purchased the homestead at Windsor which was deeded by him to his son Daniel in 1669. William Hayden went with the first settlers to Fairfield in 1664, and thence, the next year, with the first settlers to Homonossett now Clinton. He was a deputy in the general court in 1667. He died Sept. 27, 1669.

Lieutenant Daniel Hayden, of Windsor, was a trooper in King Philip's war. Nathaniel Hayden was a soldier in the expedition against the "Spanish West Indies," in 1740. Ensign Nathaniel Hayden served also in the French and Indian war, and in the Revolution Hezekiah Hayden, the brother of the grandfather of Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., of New York, enlisted early, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, was for a time confined in the old Jersey Prison Ship, and, finally, died of starvation, probably in the old Church in New York. Lieutenant Levi Hayden, the grandfather of Mr. Nathaniel Hayden, served in a troop of cavalry

under Putnam. Captain Nathaniel Hayden, who commanded the Lexington "alarm party" from Windsor, Lieutenant Thomas Hayden, Ezra Hayden, Oliver Hayden, and Isaac Hayden were also soldiers in the revolution.

Samuel Hayden, Jr., built, in 1738, the house now occupied by the family of the late Levi Hayden. Captain Nathaniel Hayden built the house now occupied by his grandson, Samuel B. Hayden.

Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., of New York, President of the Chatham Bank, is in the following line from the pioneer: (1) William Hayden; (2) Lieut. Daniel, b. 1640, m. Hannah Wilcoxsen; (3) Samuel, b. 1677-8, m. Anna Holcombe; (4) Ensign Nathaniel, b. 1709, m. Marvin Gaylord; (5) Lieut. Levi, b. 1747, m. Mary Strong; (6) Levi, b. 1773, m. Wealthy Haskell; (7) Nathaniel Hayden. Mr. Hayden is descended on his mother's side from Governor Roger Wolcott.

Jabez Haskell Hayden, Esq., of Windsor Locks, to whose investigations this work owes much of its interest, is a brother of Nathaniel Hayden, Esq. The other brothers are Oliver Hayden of East Granby, the late Captain Samuel S. Hayden, H. Sidney Hayden of Windsor, Augustus Henry Hayden of Charleston, S. C., and Levi Gaylord Hayden of Windsor.

Captain Samuel S. Hayden assisted, with great zeal, in raising a company for the war, in 1862, at Windsor Locks, and, on its organization, he was appointed its captain. His regiment was ordered to Louisiana, and was engaged in a battle April 14, 1863, at Irish Bend. An order to retreat, which had been given, was not heard by Captain Hayden, and being surrounded by the enemy, it is supposed that he was clubbed to death with a musket. He sustained a Christian character through all his army life. He perished in the fiftieth year of his age. His youngest brother succeeded in recovering his remains, which now rest with his ancestors in the old burying-ground at Windsor.

THOMAS HOLCOMBE, the pioneer of this name, was born in 1601, in Hole, Devonshire, England. He came to Windsor in 1635. William Frederic Holcombe, M.D., of New York City is descended from the Windsor pioneer in the following line:—(1) Thomas Holcombe; (2) Nathaniel 1st, b. Nov. 4, 1648, m. 1670, Mary Bliss; (3) Nathaniel 2d, b. 1673, m. Martha Buell, 1694; (4) David, b. about 1698, m. Mehitable Buttolph or Buttles, about 1721; (5) Reuben, b. 1725, m. Susannah Hayes, about 1750; (6) Nahum, b. May 7, 1763, m. Rebecca Moore, 1792; (7) Augustine, b. Jan. 31, 1797, m. Lucy Bush, June 1, 1825; (8) William Frederic.

MR. JOSEPH LOOMIS was of an excellent family in England. He has the title of respect "Master," which was indicative of good social position, prefixed to his name in the ancient records. He came from Bristol, England, to Windsor, about 1639, or perhaps earlier. He died in 1658, therefore the names of his sons, only, appear in the list of freemen for 1669. His will, and the inventory of his estate was presented in court, in Hartford, Dec. 2, 1658. One item reads,—“In plate, £16. 07 s,” and, referring to an estate in England from which he received some kind of an income, mention is made of “The rates of whole year to come.” It is said that there was an estate in England, many years ago, without a representative, to which the members of this family were heirs. The following extract from a letter which was written by W. Lyngwood, a barrister, to “Cousin Clarke,” and dated “Braintree (Co. Essex, Eng.) March 20, 1651,” will be found interesting as showing the social relations of Mr. Joseph Loomis.

“With my love to you, my cosen Loomis, cosen Culliwicke & the rest of my cosens & friends there with you, I rest

Yr. very loving Cosen,

W. LYNWOOD.”

It has been already mentioned, in a former

part of this work, that the Loomis homestead is the oldest in Windsor, which is still in the possession of the same family, and it is certain that Mr. Joseph Loomis arrived with the earliest party, or with the Rev. Mr. Huit, in 1639, as this place, which is one of the most desirable in Windsor, would have been selected immediately by others. It is situated at the northern end of what is called the island, overlooking the Farmington river, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country,—including the Connecticut valley, the Windsor meadows, and the mountains in the east. No finer location could have been found by Mr. Loomis in Windsor; and among his nearest neighbors were Henry Wolcott, George Phelps, and Matthew Allyn, who were of the very best of the pioneer families.

Deacon John Loomis, the oldest son of Mr. Joseph Loomis, was associated with Matthew Grant, and others, in 1672, in running the boundary line between Windsor and Simsbury. He coöperated, also, with Matthew Grant in sustaining the services of the Rev. Mr. Warham in Windsor, in opposition to the party of the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge. Nathaniel and Thomas Loomis, two other sons of Mr. Joseph Loomis, were in Captain Mason's first troop of horse. Joseph and

Nathaniel Loomis were also troopers in King Philip's war.

In the French and Indian war, we find the names of the following soldiers who were of this family, Ezra Loomis, (died at Louis-berg) Eliphalet Loomis, Abel Loomis, (died) John Loomis, (died) and Ebenezer Loomis, and in the revolution were Stephen Loomis, Jr., George Loomis, Jonathan Loomis, Eliphalet Loomis, (died 1776,) Gideon Loomis, and Watson Loomis. Elijah Loomis and Remembrance Loomis, of Litchfield county, who were, probably, of this family, were taken prisoners at Harlem Heights, and confined on board the prison ships, or in the prison houses of New York. Elijah Loomis died in prison and Remembrance Loomis, having been exchanged, died on his way home.

Hezekiah Bradley Loomis, Esq., of New York City, is descended from the pioneer of this family in the following line:—(1) Mr. Joseph Loomis; (2) Deacon John Loomis, m. Elizabeth Scot; (3) Mr. Timothy Loomis, b. 1661, m. Rebecca Porter; (4) Odiah Loomis, b. 1705, m. Jane Allyn; (5) Ozias Loomis, b. 1745, m. Sarah Roberts; (6) James Loomis, b. 1779, m. Abigail Sherwood Chaffee, (7) Hezekiah Bradley Loomis. The name Rebecca Porter will be noticed in

the third generation of this lineage. She was a grand-daughter of the pioneer John Porter, whose daughter Mary married Samuel Grant, son of Matthew Grant.

Besides Hezekiah B. Loomis, Esq., of New York, the other sons of the late Mr. James Loomis of Windsor, who are now living are James Chaffee Loomis, Esq., of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the eldest, Osbert Burr Loomis, Esq., of Yonkers, New York, and Colonel John Mason Loomis of Chicago, Illinois, who entered the service as colonel of the 26th Regiment of Illinois Infantry in the late war for the Union.

Colonel Loomis sacrificed brilliant prospects in business in accepting this command, considering it to be his first duty to respond to the call of his country in her hour of need. He was a brave and gallant officer and served with great distinction as a brigade commander, under both General Grant and General Sherman. He was at the battles of Island No. 10, Madrid, Corinth, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge or Chattanooga, and in many other important actions.

Horatio Gates Loomis, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois, is the grandson of Phineas Loomis*

* As this family left Windsor at an early period, and there is no published record of them, it may be interesting to fur-

of Windsor, who removed, previous to the revolution, first to Sheffield, Massachusetts, where he married Diedamia Holcombe, who was a descendant from the pioneer of this name at Windsor. Phineas Loomis removed in 1790, from Sheffield, to Burlington, Vermont, with a family of six children. He commenced building his house in Burlington the same year, which house is now owned by Mr. E. C. Loomis, a cousin of Horatio G. Loomis, Esq., and has been in the family since it was built—a period of seventy-nine years.

Luther Loomis, son of Phineas Loomis, married Sept. 3, 1809, Harriet Bradley, who was born in Sunderland, Vermont. Their children some account of them for the use of future genealogists:

Phineas Loomis was born March 15, 1748, (O. S.) Windsor, Connecticut. Diedamia Holcombe was born June 21, 1754, at Simsbury, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Jonathan Holcombe, who was born in Granby, or Simsbury, Connecticut, married Abigail Higley, and removed to Sheffield, Massachusetts, where he died May 9, 1790. This Jonathan Holcombe was the son of Jonathan, who was the son of Jonathan, the son of Nathaniel, (*Stiles' Windsor*, p. 665). Phineas Loomis and Diedamia Holcombe were married at Sheffield, March 24, 1774. He died at Burlington, Vermont, March 26, 1810, and she also died at Burlington, Feb. 26, 1831. Their children were: Horace Loomis, b. Jan. 15, 1775, d. April 7, 1865, at Burlington; Olivia Loomis, b. March 18, 1776, d. Jan. 3, 1830, at Burlington; Simeon Loomis, b. April 8, 1777, d. Jan. 12, 1779, at Sheffield; Luther Loomis, b. Nov. 18, 1778, d. April 23, 1779, at Sheffield; Amanda Loomis, b. Feb. 11, 1780, d. July 3, 1837, at Naperville, Ills; Luther Loomis, b. June 8, 1781, d. June 22, 1844, at Burlington; Welthyan Loomis, b. June 19, 1783, died at Chicago; Warren Loomis, b. Aug. 27, 1788, d. Aug. 9, 1827 at Burlington. (*From Family Records.*)

dren are, Maria Loomis, b. May 26, 1810, Burlington; Mary Loomis, b. May 13, 1812, d. Dec. 1834; Horatio Gates Loomis, b. Oct. 23, 1814, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Loomis, b. Aug. 31, 1818, Burlington.

Mr. H. G. Loomis is descended from the pioneer Mr. Joseph Loomis, in the following line: (1) Mr. Joseph Loomis; (2) Deacon John, m. Elizabeth Scot; (3) David, b. 1665; (4) Eliakim, b. 1701, m. Mary Loomis; (5) Phineas, b. 1748, m. Diedamia Holcombe; (6) Luther, b. 1778, m. Harriet Bradley; (7) Horatio Gates Loomis.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MARSHALL had a lot in the palizado. He was killed in King Philip's war at the attack on the Narragansett fort, Dec. 19, 1675.

The Hon. John Milton Niles, formerly United States Senator, from Connecticut, was the son of Moses Niles of Windsor and Naomi Marshall, and was a descendant in the sixth generation from Captain Samuel Marshall.

The Hon. Elisha Marshall Pease, of Austin, Texas, Governor of Texas, is the son of the late Lorrain T. Pease, of Enfield, and Sarah Marshall, of Windsor, and is a descendant in the seventh generation from Captain Samuel Marshall. Major General John C. Robinson, United States army, married Sarah Maria

Pease, a sister of Governor Pease. General Robinson distinguished himself, at the inception of the rebellion, by the heroic defence of Fort McHenry, which saved to the Union the state of Maryland, and, probably, the city of Washington.

Edward Chauncey Marshall, of New York City, and Brevet Brigadier General Elisha Gaylord Marshall, of the United States army, are descended from the Windsor pioneer in the following line : (1) Captain Samuel Marshall, m. Mary Wilton ; (2) David, b. 1661, m. Abigail Phelps ; (3) David, b. 1692, m. Sarah Phelps ; (4) David, b. 1728, m. Naomi Griswold ; (5) Capt. Elihu, b. 1765, m. Sabrina Griswold ; (6) Chauncey, b. 1794, m. Mary Hotchkiss Ward ; (7) Edward Chauncey and Brevet Brig. Gen. Elisha Gaylord Marshall.

The Rev. SAMUEL MATHER, came to Windsor in 1684. This name does not appear, therefore, in the list of freemen for 1669, although no family has had a more honorable record than this one, in the subsequent history of the town. Timothy, the father of the Rev. Samuel Mather, was born in England, was a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and married, about 1650, the daughter of Maj. Gen. Atherton of the same town. The Rev. Richard Mather, the grandfather of the Rev. Sam-

uel Mather, was born in the county of Lancaster, England, had studied at Oxford University, and had succeeded the Rev. Mr. Warham as the pastor of the church in Dorchester, which position was filled by him with great faithfulness and acceptability during a period of thirty-three years, until his decease in 1669. It is a curious coincidence that while the Rev. Richard Mather was the successor of Mr. Warham at Dorchester, his grandson was also a successor of Mr. Warham, following the Rev. Messrs. Woodbridge and Chauncey in the First Congregational Church, at Windsor, and uniting the two societies.

“Descended from a highly respectable and gifted ancestry, he was one, and by no means the least, of a circle of noble men, whose varied talents and pious lives, have rendered the name of MATHER distinguished among the families of New England even to the present day.” “Graduating at Harvard College in 1671 he went first to Branford, Connecticut. From thence he was called, in the providence of God, to Windsor, where the powers of his mind, the amiability of his character, and his piety, speedily won the esteem and love of his people, and composed the difficulties which existed among them.”* He married the daughter of

* *Stiles' Windsor*, p. 192.

the Hon. Robert Treat, of Weathersfield, who was afterwards Governor of the colony of Connecticut. He published but one work of which we have any knowledge, entitled "A Death Faith Anatomised" printed in 1697, at Boston, with an introduction by his cousin the distinguished Cotton Mather, author of the *Magnalia Americana*.

The town of Windsor was represented by the Rev. Mr. Mather at that venerable assemblage of the clergy at New Haven, in 1700, which established Yale College. Mr. Mather was a member of the first board of Trustees, which was authorized, in 1699, to found a college.

The church records which are still preserved in the handwriting of this worthy pastor of Windsor, give proof of his great earnestness in the work of saving souls. The following extract from the records will be found interesting: "1688. Not so much as one added to the church this year—but as many died out of it as were added the year before. The good Lord awaken and humble us." The Rev. Samuel Mather died, after a peaceful and happy pastorate, March 18, 1727-8.

The following soldiers of the revolution were members of this family: Sergt. Elihu Mather, Sergt. Increase Mather, Samuel Mather, Dr. Timothy Mather, John Mather, and Sergt. Timothy Mather.

General Frederick Ellsworth Mather, a prominent lawyer of New York City, is descended from the Rev. Samuel Mather in the following line: (1) Rev. Samuel, born, 1651, m. Hannah Treat; (2) Dr. Samuel, b. 1677, m. Abigail Grant; (3) Nathaniel, b. 1716, m. Elizabeth Allyn; (4) Oliver, b. 1749, m. Jemima Ellsworth; (5) Ellsworth, b. 1783, m. Laura Wolcott; (6) Frederick Ellsworth Mather.

Rev. Oliver Wolcott Mather, of Windsor, is the only brother of General Frederick E. Mather.

General Mather's grandmother was a sister of the distinguished Oliver Ellsworth, Chief-Justice of the United States, and General Mather's great great grandmother was a granddaughter of Matthew Grant. The mother of General Mather, Laura Wolcott was a daughter of Doctor Christopher Wolcott, and a granddaughter of Doctor Alexander Wolcott, who was a son of the distinguished Governor Roger Wolcott.

General Mather is a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1833. He was commissioned a General of brigade in the New York State Militia, under Governor Seward. He was a member of the assembly of the New York Legislature in 1845.

—The ancestor of Joel Munsell, the distinguished historical publisher at Albany, New York, came into Windsor about thirty years after the list of freemen, which is given in the text, was reported to the General Court.

Records also show his long official connection with, and active interest in the public schools and different charitable institutions in in the City of New York.

JOHN OWEN came early to Windsor.

The Rev. John Jason Owen, D.D., deceased April 18, 1869, and Edward Hezekiah Owen, Esq., a lawyer, of New York City, are in the sixth generation from John Owen. The Rev. Dr. Owen was the author of the following valuable works, Commentaries on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and The Acts of the Apostles, also editions of Homer's Iliad, Homer's Odyssey, Thucydides, Xenophon's Anabasis, Xenophon's Cyropaedia, etc.

JOHN PETTIBONE was admitted a freeman of Windsor, by the General Court, May 20, 1658. He married Sarah, daughter of Bagot Eggleston, Feb. 16, 1664. He removed with the first settlers in 1669, to Massacoe, which plantation was incorporated as the town of Simsbury, May 12, 1670. He died at Simsbury, in 1713, and his wife died in the same year.

Colonel Jonathan Pettibone of the third generation was several years a justice of the peace, and a representative. He was commissioned a colonel of one of the Connecticut regiments with which he marched in August, 1776, to New

York, for the defence of the city, where he was attacked with a malignant disease known as the camp distemper. He reached Rye, New York, on his way home where he died Sept. 26, 1776, aged 66.

The line of descent of John Owen Pettibone, Esq., of Weatogue, in Simsbury, from the pioneer is as follows: (1) John Pettibone, m. Sarah Eggleston; (2) Lieut Samuel, b. 1672 m. Judith Shepard; (3) Col. Jonathan, b. 1710, m. Martha Humphrey; (4) Col. Jonathan, b. 1741, m. Hannah Owen; (5) John Owen Pettibone, b. Oct. 22, 1787.

Of the above family John Owen Pettibone, Esq., is the present representative. He occupies the domicile erected by his late father, which is but a short distance from the dwelling erected by his ancestor John Pettibone, the pioneer, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, which is still tenanted, and of which he is the owner. His age is now nearly 82 years. Mr. Pettibone has contributed much valuable material to these pages.

MR. WILLIAM PHELPS and GEORGE PHELPS, who are believed to have been brothers, were of an ancient and honorable family, in Staffordshire, England. William Phelps is mentioned by the Dorchester historians among those "gentlemen past middle life with adult

families and good estates,"* who embarked at Plymouth, England, in the *Mary and John*, March 20, 1630, and settled first at Dorchester, Massachusetts. From Dorchester, he came with Mr. Warham and Matthew Grant, in 1635, to Windsor. William Phelps and Roger Ludlow, of Windsor, were among the eight commissioners appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts this year "to govern the people at Connecticut for the space of a year next coming." His name is found also as a witness to the deed of transfer of the lands in Windsor to the settlers from the colony of New Plymouth. Mr. William Phelps was foremost in all affairs in both church and State in Windsor. No one of the early pioneers was more highly respected or has left a more honorable record. He was a member of the first court held in Connecticut in 1636. He was also a member of the court held in 1637, which declared war against the Pequots. He was a magistrate from 1638 to 1643. He was then made foreman of the first grand jury. He was a member of the committee of advice in Windsor, in 1653, in reference to the levy made by the commission-

* *Hist. of Dorch. by a Committee*, p. 17.

—In a list of the most prominent adherents of Cromwell who were proscribed at the restoration is found the name "I. Phelps." He is among those who "are degraded, and when taken to be drawn from Tower to Tiburne with ropes, &c., and imprisoned during life." *Stiles' Judges*, p. 100.

ers from the colonies assembled at Boston, who had "considered what number of soldiers might be necessary if God called the colonies to war with the Dutch." * He was a deputy for seven years and in 1658, was again made a magistrate, which office he held for four years. He served frequently on the petit jury, and was appointed with Mr. Welles of Hartford, in 1641, a committee on lying.

Joseph Phelps, the fourth son of Mr. William Phelps, settled in that part of Windsor called Massacoe, now Simsbury. Permanent settlements were made here as early as 1664, and in 1667 Joseph Phelps received, from a committee of the General Court, a grant of land in Massacoe. He was distinguished for his bravery in numerous conflicts with the Indians who were a source of terror to the inhabitants of Simsbury. The settlement was burned in 1676, and the hardy pioneers were driven back to Windsor; but their superior endurance enabled them, finally, to drive the Indians from this part of the state, and compelled them to leave forever the valley of the Tunxis,

* Governor Stuyvesant anticipated an invasion of New Amsterdam by the men of New England, and caused a palisade or wall to be erected about the northern part of the city, and other defensive measures to be adopted at an expense of 16,000 guilders, or about \$6,000. Stuyvesant's ability and watchfulness prevented the invasion. Wall street, of the present day, takes its name from this wall, or palisade.

now the Farmington river.* Joseph Phelps Senior, died in Simsbury, in 1684.

His son, Joseph Phelps, of the third generation from Mr. William Phelps, was one of the most prominent citizens of Simsbury. He was, for many years, Justice of the Peace, and was elected twenty-eight times a representative in the General Assembly.

Ensign David Phelps, of the fourth generation, was distinguished for his services in the revolutionary war. His son General Noah Phelps, then a captain, was a chief projector and principal actor in the expedition against Ticonderoga, in April, 1775. When the volunteers reached Lake Champlain, Captain Phelps crossed it in a boat and entered the fort as a spy. He pretended that his object was to get

* "On the Farmington River, eight or ten miles west of the Connecticut, lived a considerable tribe, sometimes called the Sepous, but more commonly the Tunxis. They were at an early period subject to Sequassen, the sachem who sold Hartford to the English; and they must have formed a part of that great tribe or confederacy, whose principal seat was in the valley of the Connecticut River.

"The Indians of Massacoe or Simsbury were small in number and were unquestionably a portion of the Tunxis. Many of them fled from their country during King Philip's war, and in 1710, only a few families remained; in 1750, the last representative had disappeared.

"The Windsor Indians seem to have had their principal seat at Poquonnoc, a place on the Farmington river, five or six miles above its junction with the Connecticut. The first sachem known to the English was Sehat, or Sheat, who died not long after the settlement of the town, and was succeeded by his nephew Nassahegan."—*Abridged from De Forest's Hist. Conn. Indians*, pp. 52, 369.

shaved and succeeded in ascertaining the construction of the fort and strength of the garrison. So important was his information, that the works were captured, on the following night, without the loss of a single man. General Noah Phelps was a Major-General of the Connecticut Militia, and for twenty-two successive years a judge of the court of probate.

Colonel Noah Amherst Phelps, son of General Noah Phelps left Yale College to serve in the revolutionary war. He filled, afterwards, many offices of honor and trust, and died and is buried in his native town, Simsbury. He left five sons and three daughters, six of whom, including the eldest, and youngest, whose ages range from 65 to 84 are still living.

The sons were:

1. Noah Amherst, educated at Yale College, practised law several years in Hartford, several times represented that town in the Legislature; afterward successively held the offices of High Sheriff, Judge of the County Court, Collector of the Customs at the port of Middletown, Secretary of State, &c. He is still living and resides in Hartford. He is the author of the *History of Simsbury*.

2. Jeffery Orson, served as paymaster in the Connecticut volunteers in the war of 1812, was also Sheriff of the County, Judge of the

County Court, &c., and now, at the age of nearly eighty years is a successful law practitioner in his native town of Simsbury. He represented his town in the Legislature many years until 1868, when he was the oldest representative in the house.

3. Hector Fayette, also educated a lawyer, still lives in Simsbury and is more than seventy years old.

4. Guy Rowland; see the sketch of his life in the following pages.

5. George Dwight, the youngest of the eight children, early in life entered into mercantile pursuits in New York, from which he retired in 1852, and, soon afterward, accepted the management and presidency of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, now the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and remained in that office four years during the entire construction of the southern division of that road, and until that enterprise was in successful operation, and the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal fields were first brought into railroad communication with New York.

The line of descent of George Dwight Phelps, Esq., of New York City, from the Windsor pioneer is as follows: (1) Mr. William Phelps; (2) Joseph, m. Hannah Newton; (3) Joseph, b. 1667, m. Mary Collier, Sarah Case,

and Mary Case; (4) Ensign David, m. Abigail Pettibone; (5) Noah * b. 1740, m. Lydia Griswold; † (6) Noah Amherst, b. 1762, m. Charlotte Wilcox; (7) George Dwight Phelps.

The late John J. Phelps, Esq., of New York City, was descended from the pioneer William Phelps in the following line: (1) Mr. William Phelps; (2) Joseph, m. Hannah Newton; (3) Joseph, b. 1667, m. Mary Collier, Sarah Case, and Mary Case; (4) Ensign David, m. Abigail Pettibone; (5) Captain David, b. 1733, m. Abigail dau. of Edward Griswold; (6) Alexander, m. Elizabeth Eno; (7) John Jay Phelps.

Mr. Phelps was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, October, 25, 1810. Leaving his father's roof at the early age of thirteen years, he commenced, without other resources than the brave spirit within him, the battle of life. His career was varied and uniformly successful. Before his majority, in partnership with George D.

* The Hon. Elisha Phelps, a son of General Noah Phelps, was born Nov. 16, 1779, married Lucy Smith, of Upper Middletown, Conn. He died April 6, 1847. She was born Dec. 10, 1792, died April 19, 1847. He graduated at Yale in 1800, read law at Litchfield, Conn., was State Senator, Speaker of Conn. House Representatives, member of Congress, &c., &c. His son, John Smith Phelps,† of Springfield, Missouri, has been Member of Congress, &c. His daughter Lucy Jane married Amos R. Eno, Esq., of New York. His daughter Mary Ann married John Allen, Esq., of New York.—*From Notes of John Owen Pettibone, Esq.*

† Daughter of Captain George Griswold, of Windsor. They were married June 10, 1761.

+ Gov. of Mo.

Prentice, Esq., he edited a newspaper in Hartford. In early manhood, he manufactured glass in Pennsylvania, and made that acquaintance with the coal fields of the Lackawanna Valley, which was, afterward, so much a source of profit. At a later period, he laid the foundation of his large fortune as a wholesale merchant in the City of New York, where the name of Eno & Phelps is still synonymous with all that is enviable in mercantile fame.

They dissolved after ten years co-partnership and each commenced new firms, and these different branches are still in successful operation. Each of these men took hold of real estate and operated with great boldness.

“Before he was forty John J. Phelps had built a splendid block on the site of old Grace Church, and another on that of the Park Theatre. He also initiated that march of trade toward the north side of the town which has continued ever since. These operations were equaled by those of his partner, Mr. Eno, who finished by building the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Phelps lived to see greater changes in business than had previously occurred in an ordinary lifetime. Instead of a first floor and basement worth \$1,500 per year, he beheld marble palaces devoted to dry goods. He also beheld great houses grow up, wielding immense capi-

tal, and employing hundreds of clerks, paying from \$10,000 to \$30,000 rent, and selling millions upon millions annually. He saw the importing business merged into that of jobbing, and witnessed the removal of the combined trade far up town, so much so that it would be difficult to find a yard of calico or broadcloth on sale within three quarters of a mile of Pearl street.”*

As a director of the Erie Railway, Mr. Phelps received the thanks of his adopted city in a joint resolution of its legislative boards. He was also, for a considerable period, identified with the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway Company which has become, of late years, a highly prosperous incorporation. It has been created by the consolidation of other companies of which The Ligett's Gap Railroad Company was the first organized, and Mr. John J. Phelps was elected its first President in 1850, and held this office after it received the corporate name of The Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, when he resigned the presidency in 1853. The name of the company was again changed, about this time, to The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and Mr. Phelps remained in the Board of Man-

* From the daily newspapers.

agers until November 1863, during the period of the inauguration by the Board and successful execution of the project of connecting the Lackawanna coal fields by railroad communication with the sea coast.

Mr. John J. Phelps was the first to use the freestone in the architecture of New York City and some of the finest edifices of the metropolis are the product of his wealth and public spirit.* His long connection with the direction of the Mercantile, Second National, and City Bank, Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, Manhattan Gas Light Company, Bleecker Street Institution for Savings, and his many other public and private trusts are evidences of the high esteem in which his judgment and fidelity were held among his fellow-citizens.

The decease of Mr. John J. Phelps took place in the city of New York, March 12, 1869. His remains will be conveyed to Simsbury for interment. His will contained numerous bequests to educational and charitable institutions.

Mr. Phelps has left only one son, William Walter Phelps, Esq., who is a well-known lawyer of New York City.

The late Guy R. Phelps, M. D., son of Colonel Noah Amherst Phelps, of Simsbury, and

* James Lenox, Esq., was also one of the first to use the freestone for building purposes in New York City.

formerly the President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was the founder of this company, and from the period of its inception was its chief manager. Under his guidance mainly, its business increased from small beginnings, until it is now one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most popular companies in the country. Dr. Phelps was born in Simsbury, in April, 1802. He graduated at the Yale Medical College in 1825, and settled in the city of New York where he resided only two years, being compelled, on account of failing health, to abandon the practice of his profession, and return to his native town. In 1846, he obtained a policy of insurance upon his life, and being thus led to investigate the subject of life insurance, he applied that year to the legislature for the charter of a company which, when organized, bore the name of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He insured, himself, among his friends, the first one hundred policies in the company and thus laid the foundations of its extensive business.

Dr. Phelps was a pioneer in life insurance in this country, and he has left a reputation for energy, sagacity, and probity which is greatly to be envied. His mind was well stored with the truths of history, science, and philosophy, and, when free from the cares of his official position, he display-

ed, often, in conversation great erudition. He died, universally respected, at Hartford, March 18, 1869, aged 67 years.

Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., of New York City, is descended from the pioneer George Phelps who settled first in Windsor, and removed afterward to Westfield, Massachusetts.

Joseph Phelps, the son of George Phelps, in company with John Porter, Junior, his father-in-law, Samuel Grant, Samuel Rockwell, Thomas Bissell and others made the first settlement at East Windsor. In 1680, he was a petitioner to the General Court, with the inhabitants on the east side of the river, for a separate town organization and church privileges.

Joseph Phelps, of the third generation, was a prominent man in East Windsor. He joined the church there in 1700.* Abigail Bissell, who was afterward his wife, joined also at the same time. In the summer of 1712, he was engaged in a scout with Lieutenant Crocker, and had a narrow escape from the Indians, losing his blanket, coat, and hat, besides other articles. He was appointed, Jan. 28, 1717-18, with Joseph Rockwell and Serg't. Bissell, to hire a school-master for East Windsor. He died in 1751, aged 73 years.

* The Rev. Timothy Edwards was the pastor of this church. He died and was buried in East Windsor. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., the distinguished divine, was his son.

Captain Daniel Phelps of this family enlisted in the revolution, for the whole war. He was at New York and New Rochelle. Dr. Isaac Phelps served for three years from May 1777, in the 4th Connecticut Regiment. Isaac Phelps, Junior, also served in the revolution. Josiah Phelps was in the revolution and was in service at Old Milford.

The line of descent of Isaac Newton Phelps, Esq., from George Phelps, is believed to be as follows: (1) George Phelps, m. Phillury Randall; (2) Joseph, b. 1647, m. Mary Porter; (3) Joseph, b. 1678, m. Abigail Bissell; (4) Capt. Joseph, b. 1704; (5) Joseph, b. about 1725; (6) Joseph, b. about 1768, m. Betty Sadd, d. 1816, dau. of Matthew Sadd and Molly Grant; (7) Isaac Newton Phelps.

It will be observed, from this lineage, that Mr. Isaac N. Phelps is descended from Matthew Grant and John Porter, two of the ancestors of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. Isaac N. Phelps was for twenty-eight years the leading hardware merchant of New York City. He laid the foundation of his fortune in this trade, in connection with the late firm of Sheldon & Phelps. He retired from active business about the year 1848, and has since devoted his time chiefly to banking and real estate operations. He is the vice-president of the

Greenwich Savings Bank, and has been associated, for many years, in the management of several banks and insurance and railroad companies.

ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., of New York City, is descended from the pioneer George Phelps, who removed from Windsor to Westfield, Massachusetts. The grandfather of Mr. Royal Phelps, the Hon. John Phelps, was a prominent lawyer of Westfield, a graduate of Yale College in 1759, and represented Hampden county, for several years, in the legislature of Massachusetts. The Rev. Royal Phelps, the father of Mr. Royal Phelps, was born at Westfield, in 1780, graduated at Yale College in 1801, and was installed as the pastor of a church in Sempronius, Cayuga County, New York, in 1806. He died at Watertown in 1831. Mr. Royal Phelps was born in Sempronius, March 30, 1809. His mother was a daughter of Colonel John Spafford, of Rutland County, Vermont. At the age of fifteen, Mr. Phelps, who possessed an adventurous disposition, took passage for the island of St. Croix, where he obtained a situation as a clerk in a highly respectable house. In a year or two following, he set out for the Spanish Main where the liberator Bolivar had recently established the republic of Colombia. Mr. Phelps settled first at Puerto Cabello, and, afterward, at La Guayra, where he became the manager of the largest

American house on that coast. In 1847, he established himself in New York, in which city he has since been actively engaged in an honorable and successful mercantile career.

The line of descent of Royal Phelps, Esq., from George Phelps, of Westfield, Massachusetts, is believed to be as follows: (1) George Phelps, m. Phillury Randall and Frances Dewey; (2) George, (3) John, m. Thankful — Jan. 1711; (4) John, b. March 14, 1715-16; (5) John, d. May 10, 1802; (6) Rev. Royal Phelps, b. 1780 m. Hannah Spafford; (7) Royal Phelps.

The late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of New York City, was descended from George Phelps, the Windsor pioneer. Thomas Phelps, of the fourth generation, settled at West Simsbury, now Canton, in 1745. Lieutenant Thomas Phelps, his son, married Dorothy Lamb Woodbridge, daughter of Haynes and Elizabeth Woodbridge and grand-daughter of Rev. Timothy and Dorothy Woodbridge of Simsbury. Anson Greene Phelps, their son, married Olivia, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Olcott) Eggleston, of Hartford, Connecticut. She was born March 20, 1784. The following is the line of descent of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., from George Phelps: (1) George Phelps, m. Phillury Randall; (2) John, b. 1651, m. Sarah Buckland; (3) Thomas, b. 1687; (4) Thomas, b. 1711, m. Margaret

Watson; (5) Lieut. Thomas, b. 1640, m, Dorothy Lamb Woodbridge; (6) Anson Greene Phelps.

The father of Mr. Phelps, Lieutenant Thomas Phelps, was among the first to enlist from Simsbury in the army of the revolution, and he served throughout the whole war. He was, during a considerable period of this service, an officer under General Greene, and he named his son Anson Greene in honor of his old commander.

Mr. Anson Greene Phelps was born in Simsbury. His father died soon after his birth, and, at eleven years of age, he lost also his mother. He removed, at the age of eighteen years, to Hartford, and, about the year 1815, to New York City. His commercial life in New York was identified with the history of the city for half a century. He was the founder of the well-known firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and his mercantile career was one of remarkable prosperity. He was, however, especially distinguished in his day and generation, as a devout christian and philanthropist. He was a devoted member of Dr. Spring's church, of which he was for many years an elder. The Colonization Society, and many other charitable institutions, owed much of their prosperity to his benevolence and watchful energy. Mr. Anson G. Phelps died in New York, Nov. 30, 1853, at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

The Hon. William E. Dodge married Melissa; James Stokes, Esq., married Caroline; Benjamin B. Atterbury, Esq., married Olivia; and Daniel James, Esq., of Liverpool, England, married Elizabeth W., daughters of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq.

Mrs. Sigourney has left us some beautiful verses descriptive of the character of Mr. Anson G. Phelps.* A brief selection from them will be found interesting:

“The cares of conscience and the rush of wealth,
Swept not away his meekness, nor the time
To cultivate all household charities,
Nor the answering conscientious zeal
To consecrate a portion of his gains
To man's relief and the Redeemer's cause.
* * * Oh! praise the Lord
For the example of his godly life,
And for its blessed close.”

JOHN STILES came to Windsor in 1635. Henry R. Stiles, M.D., of Brooklyn, New York, is descended from the Windsor pioneer in the following line:—(1) John Stiles; (2)

* The children of Lieut. Thomas and Dorothy Lamb Phelps were William Haynes, b. Aug. 24, 1767; George Augustus, b. Nov. 12, 1769, d. July 15, 1788; Thomas Woodbridge, b. May 6, 1772; Anson Greene, b. March 24, 1781, died in New York. Lieut. Thomas, d. Feb. 28, 1789. Mrs. Dorothy L. Phelps d. Aug. 1792.

The children of the late Anson G. and Olivia Phelps are Elizabeth Woodbridge (deceased), Melissa, Caroline O. (dec'd); Caroline; Harriet N.; Anson G.; Olivia; Lydia Ann, (dec'd). The facts in reference to the lineage of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., were communicated by John Owen Pettibone, Esq.

John Stiles, b. in England, 1633, m. 1658, Dorcas Burt; (3) John, b. 1665 at Windsor, m. Ruth Bancroft (4) John, b. 1692 at Windsor, m. Mary Osborn; (5) Israel b. 1719 at Windsor, m., about 1748, Martha Rockwell; (6) Asahel, b. 1753, at Windsor, m. Tryphena Chapin; (7) Samuel, b. 1766, at E. Windsor, m. 1825, Charlotte Sophia Reed; (8) Henry Reed, M.D., b. 1832, in New York.

Dr. Stiles is the author of the following works: *History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor and Supplement* (1859--1863), *Massachusetts family of Stiles*, (1863), *Annotations to Furman's Notes on Brooklyn*, (1866), *Wallabout Prison Series*, 2 vols., (1866), *History of the City of Brooklyn*, (Vol. I. 1867, Vol. II, 1869), and some others which are in press.

The Rev. Ezra Stiles, LL.D., formerly President of Yale College, was a descendant in the fourth generation from John Stiles the pioneer at Windsor.

HENRY WOLCOTT, SENIOR, was the second son of John Wolcott of Galdon Manor, Tolland, in Somersetshire, England. He enjoyed an excellent income from the family estates which he inherited at the decease of his elder brother, and his position among the gentry of England was quite re-

spectable. Influenced, however, by a sense of duty and a desire to enjoy religious liberty, when about fifty-two years of age, he abandoned his ancestral mansion and emigrated to America, in company with the Rev. Mr. Warham, was made a freeman in Boston, Oct. 19, 1630, and removed in 1635, with Mr. Warham's church, to Windsor, Connecticut. He was the companion of Matthew Grant in his journeyings, and his name appears first in Matthew Grant's list of the church members. He was a member of the first general assembly in 1637, and in 1643 was elected a member of the house of magistrates, which office he held until his death, in 1655.

Simon Wolcott, a younger son of Henry Wolcott, the pioneer, was admitted a freeman of Windsor in 1654. He removed afterward to Simsbury, and, in 1680, to East Windsor, where he died in 1687. Governor Roger Wolcott was the son of Simon Wolcott, and was born in Simsbury in 1678-9, but resided, most of his life, in East Windsor. He was one of the most remarkable men Connecticut has ever produced. He was a judge of the Supreme Court in 1732, deputy-governor and chief-judge of the Supreme Court in 1641, the second in command of the expedition which resulted in the capture of Louisberg, in 1745,

and in the year 1750 was made governor of the colony. He died at East Windsor, May 7, 1767. His son, Oliver Wolcott of Litchfield, Connecticut, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his grandson, Oliver Wolcott, of the same place, were both governors of Connecticut. The second Oliver Wolcott was also Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under the administrations of Washington and Adams. Ursula Wolcott, the daughter of Governor Roger Wolcott, became the wife of Governor Matthew Griswold of Lyme. She was the wife, the daughter, the mother, the sister, and the aunt of a governor of Connecticut. Her grand-daughter, Ursula (Griswold) McCurdy, was the mother of Robert H. McCurdy, Esq., of New York City, who is descended from two governors of Connecticut, and from the Windsor pioneer, "Henry Wolcott, sometime a Maiestrate of this Jurisdiction."

The only male descendants who are now living of the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, are his grandsons, Joshua Huntington Wolcott, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, Frederick Henry Wolcott, Esq., of New York City, and Charles Mosely Wolcott, Esq., of Fishkill Landing, New York. They are the sons of

Frederick Wolcott of Litchfield, and Betsy Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut.

8. — PERSECUTIONS OF THE PURITANS IN
ENGLAND.

About the year 1630, Archbishop Laud called before him in the Star Chamber Dr. Edward Leighton, a Scotch puritan preacher, for writing against the queen of Charles I., and the bishops in a book entitled, “An Appeal to the Parliament, or Sion’s Plea against Prelacy.” The tone of the book was disrespectful and fanatic, but we lose sight of its demerits in the atrocious punishment of the author, who vainly pleaded, in this infamous court, that he had offended through zeal, and not through any personal malice.

He was degraded from the ministry, publicly whipped in Palace-yard, Westminster, placed in the pillory for two hours, had an ear cut off, a nostril slit, and was branded on one of his cheeks with the letters SS., “Sower of Sedition.” After these detestable operations, he was sent back to prison, but at the end of one short week, before his wounds were healed, he was again dragged forth to another public whipping, the pillory, the knife, and the brand; and after he had been deprived of his other ear, slit in the other nostril, and burnt on the

other cheek, he was thrust back into his dungeon, there to lie for life. After ten years, Dr. Leighton regained his liberty, but it was neither at the mercy of Laud, nor King Charles, but through the parliament, which destroyed alike the bishop and the king.

Mr. William Prynne was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, who with Michael Sparkes, "a common publisher of unlawful and unlicensed books," William Buckmer and four other defendants, were, in Hilary term, 1634, brought before the court of Star Chamber, upon information filed by the Attorney-General Noy. The offence charged was, that Mr. Prynne, about the eighth year of Charles' reign (being the current year), had compiled and put in print a libellous volume, entitled "*Histrio-Mastix, the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragedie*," which was directed against all plays, masques, dances, masquerades, etc. The whole tenor of the book, according to Noy, was not less against the orthodox church of England than against their sacred majesties.

The Lord Chief Justice Richardson passed sentence upon Mr. Prynne that his book should be burned, that he should be degraded from the bar and the university, should be set in the pillory, be fined £5,000, and be placed in perpetual imprisonment. Upon motion of the

Earl of Dorset the fine was increased to £10,000, and it was ordered, also, that he be burned in the forehead, slit in the nose and have his ears cropped, in addition to the above sentence of the Chief Justice. Buckmer was let off more easily, as he had been a chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, but Sparkes the printer was fined £500, and was made to stand in the pillory with a paper on his head declaring his offence.

Dr. Leighton and Mr. Prynne were men of eminence, and although their zeal in the cause of reforming their country may have led them too far, the present generation has much to thank them for.

These events transpired in the same years in which the early pioneers of Windsor abandoned the homes of their forefathers for a dwelling-place across the ocean, in the wilderness, among savages, and they will suffice as an illustration of the spirit of that age. Certainly, their persecutors had not learned the divine principles which are expressed so beautifully by the Bard of Avon :

“ The quality of mercy is not strained :
It droppeth, as the gentle dew from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed—
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.”*

* The facts and the language of the above paper are selected with some abridgment from *The Social History of Great Britain*, Vol. II., p. 199.

9.—THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MATTHEW GRANT OF WINDSOR.

(COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COURT OF PROBATE FOR THE DISTRICT OF HARTFORD.)

"December 9th, 1681. Mathew Grant of Windzor being aged and vnder present weaknes yet of competency of vnderstanding doe by this declare my last will concerninge the disspose of my estate as followeth.

1st. I doe declare that my son Samuell my eldest son is already satisfyed with the portion I made over to hime in land already recorded to him, and that is my will concerninge him.

2dly. Concerninge my son Tehan my will is that hee shall haue as a legassy payd to hime in country pay by my son John the full some of five pounds, and this to bee payd two years after my decease. Alsoe I doe appoynt hime to gather vpp all the debts oweing to me in this towne or elsewhere, and my will is, hee my son Tehan shall have them for his owne.

3dly. My will is that my son John with whome I have liued some time, I doe give to hime all my meadow land in the great meadow. Alsoe I give to him my pasture land lyeinge belowe the hill agaynst Thomas Dibles home lott and my owne: Alsoe, I doe give him the sayd John my home lott and orchard with the old housinge which I built before hee came to dwell in itt. Alsoe I doe give to hime my wood lott lyinge in the quarter lotts. Alsoe, I give to my sonne John all the rest of my estate exceptinge my weareinge clothes, my sonne John shall paye to my sonne Tehan five pounds as is already expressed in my will concerninge hime, at the times and manner afforesayd, and also unto my daughter Humferyes five pound in country pay two yeers after my decease.

Alsoe my will is and I doe giue my daughter Humferryes as a legassy five pound. to be payd in country pay two years after my decease. Alsoe I giue her all my weareinge cloathes. I doe make my son John sole executor of this my last will and testament as witnes my hand,

MATHEW GRANT.

Witnes JOHN LOOMYS, Senr.

The mark of x THOMAS DIBLE.

John Loomys Senr and Thomas Dibble Senr both of them personally appeared and gaue oath that this was the last Will and Testament of Mathew Grant deceast as its dated: December the ninth one thousand sixe hundred eighty one. Dated in Wyndzor: March 1, 1681.

Before me,

BENJAMIN NEWBERY Comission'."

AN INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF MATHEW GRANT OF WINDSOR, DECEASED, TAKEN JANY. 10TH (81).

	lb.	sh.	d.
It. An old house and homestead with a small orchard	25	00	00
It. 5 acres of meadow and 3 acres of pasture at 6 lb. per acre	48	00	00
It. 23 acres of woodland in the northwest feild	23	00	00
It. In wareing cloathes woolin & linin	06	10	00
It. In brass & pewter & one spitt	01	13	00
It. In 2 chests, old beding with some lining wth other things	02	06	06
It. Andjrons, tramells & Tubbs	01	09	00
It. Books & other small things	01	01	00
It. 2 swords, a broad axe & old iron & other things	02	05	00
It. a bedsted, wedges, grindston & other things	01	16	00
It. in booke debts due to him from many persons	05	18	00
Total	118	18	06

Taken by us THOMAS DIBBLE, Senr. x mark.

JOHN LOOMYS.

[The Will and Inventory are recorded in the records of the County and Probate Court at Hartford. Vol. 4, page 88. The foregoing copy of the Will is made from the *original* preserved in the files. It is in the hand-writing of John Loomys, Senr. the first subscribing witness.]

" A County Court held at Hartford, March 2d, 1681½.

* * * * *

" The last will & Testament of Mathew Grant was exhibited

in Court, proved, & ordered to be recorded, with an Inventory of his Estate."

County Court Records, Vol. IV.

Contributed by Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

10.—THE MUSTER-ROLL OF CAPT. NOAH GRANT'S
COMPANY IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Dated March 26, 1756. "This Muster-Roll is said to be in the hand-writing of Captain Grant, who was the great-grandfather of General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A. Captain Noah Grant was killed Sept. 20th, 1756. (signed) Jesse R. Grant, Covington, Kentucky."

"TIME
ENLISTED."

"NAMES AND QUALITY."

"March 26. Capt. Noah Grant,	Jno. Chambers,
Dead Sept. 20th."	Jonah Chapman,
" 26. Lieu ^t Medina Fitch,	Solomon Cooper,
" 26. Lieu ^t Josiah Gates,	Nath ⁿ Dart,
Sarg ^t Hez ^h Parsons,	Jedediah Darling,
Sarg ^t Sol ⁿ Willis,	David Dunam,
Sarg ^t Benj. ⁿ Tubbs,	Richard Da[vis],
Ditto, Ozias Bissell,	Alex ^r Dodge,
Clerk, Nath ⁿ Webb,	John Dodge,
Sarg ^t Jno. Shield,	Will ^m Eaton,
Corp ^t Jno. Shield,	Tho ^s Elsworth,
Corp ^t Eli Parker,	Lot Fuller,
C[orp ^t] William [Pa]ge,	Dan ⁿ Filley,
C[orp ^t] Benj ⁿ Lewis,	Solomon Hall,
Drummer, Nath. Parce (or	Ichabod Hinkley,
Parcc),	David Hatch,
Jonath. Birge,	Elisha Hubbard,
Nath ^t Boardman,	Benj ⁿ Hubbard,
Jesse Belnap,	Peter Huntington,
John Bingham,	David Johnson,
Aaron Beard[sley],	He[zk ^h] Kilborn,

Elijah Kilborn,	Isaac Tucker,
Noah Lyon,	George Tryon,
Joseph Luce,	Caleb Talcott,
W ^m . Josiah Lewis,	Zephaniah Thayer,
Prince, Negro,	James Tattington,
Jupiter, Negro,	Jacob White,
Josiah Owen,	Israel Warner.
Josiah Pinney,	Sylvanus Willoughby,
Enos Parker,	Timothy Wheeler,
Daniel Pearse,	Sam ⁿ Wells,
Daniel Russ,	Ephraim Wells,
Joseph Rogers,	Ichabod Wells,
Rufus Root,	James Webb,
Joshua Read,	Zebulon Waterman,
James Simon,	William Young,
George Smith,	Joseph Sparks,
Abner Scovell,	James Hunt."
Solomon Sey,	

The term of service of each man and the amount of pay due are also entered in other columns but are here omitted.

II.—LIEUTENANT SOLOMON GRANT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Lieutenant Solomon Grant, of Coventry, probably enlisted as a private, in one of the companies raised in August and September, 1755, on receipt of an urgent call upon the Colony, from Sir Wm. Johnson, for the reinforcement of the northern army. A special session of the General Assembly, held August 27, ordered two regiments to be raised forthwith, and offered extra pay to volunteers. The two regiments, commanded by Samuel Talcott and Elihu Chauncey, were promptly filled, and were on their march early in September. Solomon Grant's will was made September 8th, when he was

“about going in the expedition to Canada.” The rolls of these regiments are not complete, and it does not appear to which company Solomon belonged.

In March, 1756, he was appointed by the General Assembly 2d Lieutenant of the 4th Company, Capt. John Slap, of Mansfield, in the 3d Regiment (Col. Nathan Whiting), of five regiments ordered to be forthwith raised. At the same time, *Noah* was appointed Captain of the 7th Company of the 2d Regiment (David Wooster’s).

In May, 1756, Lieut. John Levens, of Killingly, 1st Lieut. of John Payson’s Company, Lyman’s Regiment, who had been raising a company of volunteers for Crown Point, set out with his command on his march northward. On the 15th or 25th of June, he was at Halfmoon, and while in camp there, sent out a scout toward Hoosuc, [that is I suppose, toward what was then West Hoosuc, and now Williamstown, Mass., where the settlers had a small fort and block house, about this time]. This scout was under the command of *Lieut. Solomon Grant*. When about twelve miles westward from Hoosuc, the party was attacked by Indians, several killed, and four or five carried prisoners to Canada. Of the prisoners, Thomas Wilson, of Killingly, Jonathan Eastman, of Woodstock, and Zebadiah Colburn, of Windham, returned to Connecticut, in the autumn of 1757. The facts above given appear from the petitions of these men to the General Assembly, in Conn. Archives “War,” Vol. VI. Docs. 270, 271, 278. Lieut. Levens certifies, that “on the 25th day of June, the said scout was beset by the enemy and sundry of the said scout killed.” Wilson and Eastman say that “on the 15th of June, 1756, being ordered out with a scouting party *under the command of Lieut. Solomon Grant*, [they] were captivated by a party of the enemy Indians about twelve miles to the westward of *Osuck* Fort, and from thence . . . carried to an

Indian town about eight miles from Montreal." Wilson returned to Killingly, Sept. 10, 1757.

There is a difference of ten days, June 15 and 25: nine between Levens's statement and that of the returned captives.

Neither of the two petitions mentions the death of Lieut. Grant, but there is hardly room for doubt that he was among the killed.* Local tradition agrees substantially with these facts. The reader will find below an extract from a carefully prepared and generally trustworthy manuscript History of North Coventry, written five and twenty years ago, by the minister of that parish. Mr. Root makes the place of the attack, "near Springfield," instead of the west border of Massachusetts.

Several months may have elapsed before the certainty of Grant's death was known to his friends in Coventry. The Inventory of his estate was not made until March 16, 1757.

"Solomon Grant first occupied the farm [which was Jasper Gilbert's place, in 1844]. He was a bachelor, and built the house which was taken down to make room for the present dwelling. One asked him 'Why he built? He had no housekeeper.' 'I intend,' he replied, 'to build a cage first, and then catch the bird to put in it.' In the old French war it fell to his lot to go and serve his king. When on his way to join the army, he was surprised and cut off, he and his comrades, six in number, by the Indians, near Springfield, in the night. Previous to his leaving home he made his will, [Sept.

*Azariah Wills, of Tolland, was one of the party under command of Lieut. *Solomon Grant*, when the latter was killed, June 25, 1756. He was carried prisoner to Canada, and not released till Nov., 1758. On his journey home, he died, Nov. 18. Waldo's *Hist. of Tolland*, p. 44. Wills was a private in Capt. John Slap's Company, and enlisted April 2.—*Hon. J. H. T.*

8, 1755], and gave a donation to the Society for the purpose of education [£200, old Tenor] which is still in existence; the youths have the income of the fund in the School Society. He entailed his estate which has been the source of some trouble to the owners of the land.

“ His brother Noah Grant, on his [Solomon's] decease, improved the farm; he sold it to John Babcock, who sold to Joseph G. Norton, who sold to Royal Wales, who sold to Jasper Gilbert, who sold to Lyman Talcott, who sold to Jasper Gilbert. For many years some one has merchandized on this place.” Extract from an *unpublished* (MS.) History of North Coventry, by Rev. Marvin Root, (1844); in library of Conn. Hist. Society.—*Contributed by Hon. J. H. Trumbull.*

12.—THE WILL OF LIEUTENANT SOLOMON GRANT.

In the name of God, Amen, the eighth day of September, A.D. 1755.

I, Solomon Grant of Coventry, in the County of Windham and Colony of Connecticut, in New England, being about going on the expedition against Crown Point, and also of perfect mind and memory—Thanks be to God therefor—calling into mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament; that is to say, Principally, and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth, to be buried in decent Christian burial, at the discretion of my Executor, nothing doubting but at the General Ressurrection I shall receive the same again, by the mighty power of God, and as touching such worldly estate, wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life.

I give, devise, and dispose of the same, in the following manner and form.

Imprimis. I give and devise unto my well-beloved brother, Noah Grant, all and every part of my real estate during his natural life. At his decease I give the whole of said estate to my said brother's oldest son then surviving, and at his decease to the next oldest male heir, and so on, to be an estate entail, in manner aforesaid, successively from one generation to another to the latest posterity.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my well-beloved brother Adoniram Grant, after my debts and funeral expenses are paid, and also he paying what I shall hereafter bequeath, the whole of my movable estate.

Item. I give and bequeath to my well-beloved sister, Martha Price, one hundred pounds in old tenor bills of credit, to be paid out of my movable estate.

Item. I give and bequeath to my well-beloved brothers, Benjamin and Elias Buell, each of them twenty pounds, in old tenor bills of credit, to be out of my movable estate.

Item. I give and bequeath to my well-beloved sister, Abigail Buell, ten pounds in old tenor bills of credit, to be paid out of my movable estate.

Item. I give and bequeath to my well-beloved brother, Samuel Buell, five pounds, in old tenor bills of credit, to be paid out of my movable estate.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my well-beloved sister, Hannah Kimball, five pounds in old tenor bills of credit, for the use and benefit of the School in said Society, to be paid out of my movable estate.

All the above legacies to be paid by my Executor after named, within the space of one year after my decease.

I do hereby constitute, make, and ordain my well-beloved brother, Adoniram Grant, to be my sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby disallow, revoke, and disannul all and every other former Testaments, Legacies, Bequests, and Executors by me in any way before named, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

SOLOMON GRANT. [L. S.]

Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced, and declared by the said Solomon Grant, as his last Will and Testament, in the presence of the subscribers,

PHINEAS STRONG, JR.

CALEB FAIRCHILD,

OZIAS STRONG.

The Inventory accompanying the Will gave the property as about nine hundred pounds sterling.—*Contributed by Hon. Richard A. Wheeler.*

13.—THE DELANO FAMILY.

¹Philip de La Noye, or as afterward written Delano, came to Plymouth in the "Fortune," Nov. 13, 1621; "from Leyden," as Winslow informs us (*Hypocrisie Unmasked*, p. 96), "born of French parents; who coming to age of discernment, demanded also communion with vs, and proving himself to be come of such parents as were in full communion with the French churches, was hereupon admitted by the church of Plymouth; and upon letters of recommendation from the church at Plymouth, hee was also admitted into fellowship with the church at Duxbury." He was, probably, the son of Jean and Marie de Launey [or de Lanoue] baptized Dec. 7, 1603, in the Walloon church of Leyden. In a deposition given in 1641, he is described as "Philip De Lanoe, planter, of Duxbury, aged about thirty-six years." [This refers his birth to 1604 or 1605, but if his age at death is correctly given, he must have been born about 1602, which makes identity with the child of Jean and Marie, baptized in 1603, more probable. See Savage's *Geneal. Dictionary*, ii. 34.] At Duxbury, he married, Dec. 19, 1634, Esther Dewsbury, and (2) in 1657, Mary, dau. of William Pontus and widow of James Glass. He removed from Duxbury to Bridgewater; was one of the purchasers of Dartmouth, in

1652, and of Middleborough, in 1662 ; and died, 1681, "aged about 79 years."

²Jonathan, son of Philip and Esther [Dewsbury] De la Noye born about 1648, was prominent in town affairs in Dartmouth. He married Feb. 26, 1678, Mercy Warren, dau. of Nathaniel. Died, Dec. 23 (or 28), 1720.

³Jonathan,* eldest son of the preceding, came from Dartmouth to Tolland, Conn., May 8, 1722. He was a selectman of Tolland for eleven years, and town clerk (his father had filled the same office at Dartmouth), for twelve years, 1724-1736. His surname and that of his descendants has been written Delano. He had thirteen children. (Waldo's *Hist. of Tolland*, 114.) His fifth daughter Susannah, born June 23, 1724, married Noah Grant, Nov. 5, 1746.

The name of *De la Noue* was not uncommon in Paris in the 16th and 17th centuries. It came probably from Brittany, where it belonged to an ancient and honorable family. One of the most distinguished members of this family, born in 1531, François de la Noue, known as the *Iron-armed* (*Bras de fer*), *deserved* to be, if he were not, an ancestor of the General. "He was," says Moreri, "not only *un grand capitaine*, but with talents for public affairs, and distinguished as much by his prudence as by his valor, in whatever situation he was placed." He professed the reformed religion in Brittany, when a young man. At the taking of Fontenay, he lost an arm, and after he replaced it by an *iron* one, which served

*"Jonathan Delano and his wife Amy, came from Dartmouth in the County of Bristol, in his majesties province of Massachusetts Bay, and settled in Tolland on ye 8th day of May, 1722."—*Tolland Records*. He died March 25, 1752, aged 72 years. An interesting letter from Jabez Delano of Dartmouth, to his brother Jonathan Delano, at Tolland, is published in the *Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, vol. VII. p. 136.

him to guide his horse, he received the name of *Bras de fer*. In the wars of the Netherlands, when taken prisoner by the Spaniards in 1580, he was honored by being held a captive for more than four years, and at last exchanged for Count Egmont. He was killed at the siege of Lamballe, in 1591.—*Contributed by the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull.*

14.—THE GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF GENERAL GRANT.

“ The sacred tie of family, which, reaching backward and forward, binds the generations of men together, and draws out the plaintive music of our being from the solemn alternation of cradle and grave, those significant expressions which carry volumes of meaning in a word, Forefather, Parent, Child, Posterity, Native Land; these all teach us, not blindly to worship, but duly to honor the past, to study the lessons of experience, to scan the high counsels of man in his great associations, as those counsels have been developed in constitutions, in laws, in maxims, in traditions, in great undoubted principles of right and wrong which have been sanctioned by the general consent of those who have gone before us.”—*Edward Everett.*

FIRST GENERATION.—I. MATTHEW GRANT¹ was probably one of the original com-

*For an argument in favor of genealogies, the reader is referred to the first chapter of Saint Matthew, in which he will find recorded “ the genealogy of Christ.”

pany who sailed from Plymouth, England, in the *Mary and John*, and landing at Nantasket, May 30, 1630, settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman at Dorchester, in 1631. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, with the very earliest, in October, 1635, and was the second town clerk there; also the first, and for many years—more than forty—the principal surveyor.

He was born Tuesday, October 27, 1601, and married Nov. 16, 1625, his first wife Priscilla, who died April 27, 1644, aged 43 years 2 months. He married, secondly, Susannah, widow of William Rockwell, May 29, 1645, in Windsor. She was born Monday, April 5, 1602, and died Nov. 14, 1666. Her children by Mr. Rockwell are given on page 100. "Matthew Grant, Recorder," died Dec. 16, 1681, having for four years preceding resided with his son John. His will and the inventory of his effects are given on pages 153-4.

The children of Matthew Grant, by his first wife Priscilla, were :

2, Priscilla², b. Sept. 14, 1626; m. Oct. 14, 1647, Michael Humphreys.

3, SAMUEL² b. in Dorchester,* Mass. Nov. 12, 1631; married Mary Porter, May 27, 1658.

*Extracts from the Windsor Church Record, written by Matthew Grant.

"John Porter came from England and settled in Windsor in 1639.

His daughter Mary was Borne July 17, 1653."

4, Tahan,² b. in Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 3, 1633, d. May 1693; m. Jan. 22, 1662, Hannah Palmer; m. 2d, Hannah Bissel, probably in 1690.

5, John,² b. in Windsor, April 30, 1642; m. Aug. 2, 1666, Mary Hull.

SECOND GENERATION.—3. SAMUEL GRANT² was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, Nov. 12, 1631. He came with his father, Matthew Grant, to Windsor, in 1635. He was "made free" at the General Court, May 18, 1654. Matthew Grant gave his lands, "without the east bounds of Windsor," in February 1674, '75 to his sons Samuel and John. Samuel Grant settled, about this time, on these lands which are situated on the little eminence in the rear of the East Windsor Theological Institute. This is the old homestead of the Grants and is still in the possession of the family, being the residence of Major Frederic William Grant. Samuel² married Mary Porter,* of Windsor, May 27, 1658.

* * * * *

"Samuel Grant was Borne, November ye 12, 1631, in Dorchester. He was married to Mary Porter, May 27, 1658.

His sonn Samuell Grant was Borne, Aprell 20, 1659."

* * * * *

"Samuel Grant was married to Anna filley, Desember 6, 1683."

"His daughter Anna was born Septembre 2, 1684."

Contributed by Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

* Daughter of the above mentioned John Porter, who was a prominent man of ancient Windsor (Stiles). He died in 1648; his name does not appear therefore in the list of free men given on page 105. John Bliss Porter, M.D., of Coven-

The children of Samuel Grant² and Mary his wife, were :

6, SAMUEL³ b. April 20, 1659; d. May 8, 1710; m. 1st Hannah Filley, Dec. 6, 1683 who died April 18, 1686; m. 2d, Grace Minor.

7, John³, b. April 24, 1664; d. July 1695; m. June 5, 1690, Elizabeth Skinner, and had John⁴, b. March 3, 1690-1.

8, Matthew, b. Sept. 22, 1666, m. Hannah Chapman, Oct. 1, 1690.

9, Josiah³, the progenitor of most of the Grant family in Eastern Connecticut; b. March 19, 1668; was at E. W. in 1693; removed to Stonington 1695 or 6; d. March 28, 1732; married at S. July 8, 1696, Rebecca, dau. of Ephraim and Hannah (Avery) Minor, and had Josiah⁴, John⁴, Oliver⁴, Noah⁴,* and Minor⁴; she d. Jan. 15, 1746-7, aged 75.

10, Nathaniel³, b. April 14, 1672; m. May 16, 1689, Bethiah Warner.

11, Mary³, b. Jan. 23, 1675.

12, Sarah³, b. Jan. 19, 1678.

13, Abigail³, m. April 1704, Dr. S. Mather.

THIRD GENERATION.—6. SAMUEL GRANT³, was born at the home of the Pioneer in Windsor, April 20, 1659. He died May 8, 1710. The inscription on his tombstone,

try, Conn. late Surgeon U. S. A., an able contributor to this work, is a great grandson of Thomas Porter, the first of the name in Coventry, who was the son of Samuel Porter, of Hadley, and Hannah Stanley, descended from John Porter and Rose, his wife, of Windsor. General Peter Buell Porter was also probably a descendant from John Porter.

* Noah⁴, b. Jan. 13, 1705-6; m. Rachel — and had, in North Stonington

Noah, b. Oct. 9, 1730, so that this name was a favorite one in both branches of the family. *Hon. J. H. T.*

which has been copied by Maj. F. W. Grant is as follows; "Here lyeth the body of Samuel Grant, son of Samuel Grant, who died May 8, 1710, aged 51 years." He married first, Hannah Filley, of Windsor, Dec. 6, 1683, who died April 18, 1686, and second, Grace, daughter of John and Elizabeth [Booth] Minor, of Stratford, April 11, 1688. John Minor was the son of Lieut. Thomas Minor, of Stonington, and Grace Minor, his wife, daughter of Walter Palmer of [Charlestown and Rehoboth, Mass., and] Stonington, Conn.*

Samuel Grant³, by his first wife Hannah† had

14, Sarah⁴, b. Sept. 2, 1684. By his second wife, Grace, his children were :

15, Hannah⁴, b. March 28, 1689 ; m. April. 1712, John Gaylord.

16, Samuel⁴, b. Sept. 19, 1691, the inscription on his tombstone, at E. W. copied by Maj. Grant is "Here lyeth the body of Samuel Grant who died April 7, 1751, aged 60 years."

17, Noah⁴, b. Dec. 16, 1692 ; m. June 12, 1717, Martha Huntington.

18, Abigail⁴, b. Dec. 15, 1695.

19, Ephraim⁴ ‡ b. Aug. 24, 1698.

* Notes of Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

† Both mother and daughter's name is *Anna* in *Old Church Rec. Stiles*.

‡ Capt. Ephraim, bro'r of (1st) Noah, of Tolland. Captain of Military Company of Tolland, May, 1751, Oct. 1756.

His son Ephraim, born 1726, was Lieutenant of the same company in 1774-75.

His son Ebenezer, born 1756, was a private in 1775. He enlisted, May 5, 1775, in Capt. Solomon Wills's Company,

20, Grace⁴, b. Aug. 17, 1701.

21, David⁴, b. Dec. 10, 1703; m. Dec. 21, 1727, Elizabeth Chapman.

22, Captain Ebenezer⁴, b. Oct. 1706; resided at East Windsor; m. Nov. 10, 1737, Anne Ellsworth who d. Feb. 1, 1790, in 69th year; chosen Captain of E. W. military companies 1752, children, Anna⁵; Eunice⁵, Ebenezer⁵, Rebekah⁵, Captain Roswell⁵, b. March 9, 1746, d. Dec. 31, 1834, father of Major Frederic William Grant⁶, of E. W. Hill; Anne⁵; Eunice⁵.

FOURTH GENERATION.—17. NOAH GRANT⁴, was born at the homestead in East Windsor, Dec. 16, 1692. He married June 12, 1717, Martha Huntington, born Dec. 9, 1696, daughter of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, a family which has had several distinguished members.† In

(Jos. Spencer's Regiment), and was in service, near Boston until Dec. 17, 1775, 7 months 5 days. Contributed by Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

* Captain Roswell Grant of East Windsor, was one of the commissaries of brigade of the continental army, appointed by the Connecticut Legislature in October, 1780, and served two years. He was also Pay-Master and Judge Advocate. He received a pension for such services from the government. He and his father, Captain Ebenezer Grant, were graduates of Yale College and were prominent men in East Windsor. Major Frederic William Grant was born December 12, 1797, and is the youngest of eight children. He has only one brother alive, Mr. P. Winthrop Grant, who resides in Conneaut, Ohio, and is seventy-five years of age.

† Samuel Huntington, a descendant of this family, was one of the first Supreme Court Judges and Second Governor of Ohio. "Governor Huntington used to call on my father, sixty-four years ago, and they claimed to be cousins." *Jesse R. Grant, Esq.* Seth Hastings Grant, Esq., of New York City, is descended from Josiah Grant⁴, whose family is mentioned in the History of Windsor. Mr. S. H. Grant's descent is in the line, (4) Josiah, (5) Increase, (6) William, (7) Asahel, (8) Seth Hastings. *Stiles' Windsor*, p. 635.

April, 1713, lots were set out, by the committee of the town of Windsor to Noah Grant, and others in Tolland. He had gone to Tolland to reside "as early as the beginning of 1718, perhaps half a year earlier. He was one of the selectmen of the new town in 1722, '24 and '25. He died Oct. 16, 1727."

The children of Noah Grant⁴, and Mary his wife were:

23, CAPT. NOAH⁵, b. July 12, 1718; m. Nov. 5, 1746, Susannah Delano.

24, Adoniram⁵, b. Feb. 27, 1721.

25, Lieut. Solomon⁵, b. Jan. 29, 1723, joined the Crown Point Expedition, was killed on a scouting party, near Williamstown, Mass, about June 25, 1756, see page 158.

26, Martha⁵, b. June 9, 1726.

FIFTH GENERATION.—23. CAPTAIN NOAH GRANT⁵ was born at Grant's Hill, in Tolland, Connecticut, July 12, 1718. He married Nov. 5, 1746, Susannah, daughter of Jonathan Delano,* of Tolland, a descendant from Philip De La Noye, who came to Plymouth in 1621, from Leyden.† He removed about 1750 to the adjoining town of Coventry. He and his brother Solomon joined the expedition against Crown Point in 1755. He was the comrade of Putnam, Stark, and Rodgers,

* The Hon. Columbus Delano, late member of the House of Representatives in Congress, from Ohio, is a descendant of this family. *Jesse R. Grant, Esq.*

† See page 161.

at Lake George. He served with great distinction, and was promoted to a captaincy. He was killed while out with a scouting party from Fort William Henry, Sept. 20, 1756.

The children of Captain Noah Grant⁵ and Susannah were :

27. CAPTAIN NOAH⁶, b. June 20, 1748; m. 1st, Mrs. Anna Richardson; she died, and then he m. 2nd, Rachel Kelly.

28. Peter.⁶

SIXTH GENERATION.—27. CAPTAIN NOAH GRANT⁶ was born in Tolland, Connecticut, June 20, 1748; he died at Maysville, Kentucky, Feb. 14, 1819. He married, first, Mrs. Anna (Buell*) Richardson, and after her decease, which was about the year 1787 or 1788, he married, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1792, Rachel Kelly. She died in Deerfield, Ohio, April 10, 1805. Captain Grant enlisted at the first call for troops for Lexington, and served through most of the revolution. He removed about 1790 to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; afterward to Liverpool, Columbiana county, and again to Deerfield, Portage County, in the State of Ohio.

* Probably descended from the pioneer William Buell at Windsor; his son Peter settled in Simsbury, see page 106.

The children of Captain Noah Grant⁶, and Anna his wife, were :

29. Solomon⁷, b. about 1779; remained in Coventry, with his grandfather Buell; was well educated, and at twenty years of age went to the island of Demerara, as overseer on a sugar plantation; not heard from, after 1798, and is supposed to have fallen a victim to the climate.

30. Peter⁷, b. Nov. 4, 1781; settled in Kentucky in 1802; married, and had ten children; was drowned Jan. 10, 1829; was very wealthy; but three of his children now living, they lost their property, and, many of them, their lives in the rebellion, which they favored.

The children of Captain Noah Grant⁶, and Rachel, his second wife, are :

31. Susan⁷, b. Dec. 7, 1792; m. Bailey Hudson, in 1815; they had six children, Silas A.⁸, appointed Minister to Guatemala, 1869; Noah⁸, Bailey⁸, promoted in the regular army for gallant services during the Mexican war, and was afterward killed by the Indians; John⁸, still living, Peter⁸, served a good part of the late war on Gen. Grant's staff with the rank of Lieut. Col. and was a gallant officer. Mr. Hudson died in 1825; two years after she married Henry Grimes and has had two more children. They are living now in California, she in her 77th year and he about 80.

32. JESSE ROOT,⁷ b. Jan. 23, 1794; m. June 24, 1821, Hannah Simpson.

33. Margaret B.,⁷ b. Oct. 23, 1795.

34. Noah B.⁷ b. Nov. 1797, d. Jan. 10, 1821; had five children, one died in the confederate army.

35. John Kelly⁷, b. June 2, 1799; accumulated property, travelled much, and d. in Texas, Jan. 23, 1832.

36. Roswell B.⁷ b. Jan. 10, 1802; lived, from early boyhood in Kentucky and Virginia; married three times,

and has three children by his first wife ; favored the rebellion ; still living.

37. Rachel B.⁷ b. Sept. 10, 1803 ; m. William Tompkins about 40 years ago, and settled in West Virginia, at Charleston, on the Kanawha River ; Mr. Tompkins died 12 years ago, leaving his wife wealthy, with eight children, the youngest of age ; all favored secession ; she lost \$100,000 by the war ; she is still living.

SEVENTH GENERATION. — 32.

JESSE ROOT GRANT⁷ was born January 23, 1794, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near Greensburg, and twenty miles above Pittsburg, on the Monongahela River. He was named for the Hon. Jesse Root Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He married Hannah Simpson June 24, 1821, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. He managed a tannery at Point Pleasant, Georgetown, and other places in Ohio, and, finally, was interested in a leather store at Galena, Illinois. He retired from business at 60 years of age, and resides now at Covington, Kentucky. Although he is in his 76th year, he is still healthy and active, and has been, for more than three years, the post-master of Covington, having the charge of a first class post-office in a city numbering about thirty thousand inhabitants.

The children of Jesse Root Grant⁷, and Hannah, his wife, are :

38. GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON,⁸ b. April 27, 1822; m. Aug. 22, 1848, Julia B., daughter of Colonel Frederick Dent, of St. Louis, Missouri.

39. Samuel Simpson,⁸ b. Sept. 23, 1825; an excellent man, well known in the eastern cities as the model merchant of Galena; d. in Minnesota Sept. 13, 1861.

40. Clara B.⁸ b. Dec. 11, 1828; d. March 6, 1865.

41. Virginia Paine,⁸ b. Feb. 20, 1832, m. May 13, 1869, Hon. Abel Rathbone Corbin, of New York City.

42. Orville Lynch⁸ b. May 15, 1835, m. Mary Medary, April, 1857; a leather and saddlery merchant at Chicago, Illinois; has four children, Harry⁹, Simpson⁹, Jesse Root⁹ and Virginia⁹.

43. Mary Frances; ⁸ b., July 30, 1839, m. Nov. 1863, the Rev. M. J. Creamer; he is the consul at Leipsic, Germany; he has one young child, Clara Virginia.

EIGHTH GENERATION.—38. GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT⁸ was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. He married Aug. 22, 1848, Julia B., daughter of Colonel Frederick Dent, of the ancient family of that name from Whitehaven, Maryland. The family had an old home in Maryland, which was granted to his ancestors by King Charles. Colonel Dent, now eighty-one years of age, is living with General Grant at Washington. Ulysses S. Grant was entered a cadet at the Military Academy, in 1839, Bvt. Sec. Lieut. 4th Inf. July

1, 1843. In Mexican War, 1846, '48, Bvt. First Lieut., for Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, Bvt. Capt. for Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, resigned as Captain 1854. Colonel 21st Ills., June 17, 1861, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols. May 17, 1861, Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols. for Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, July 4, 1863, for Vicksburg, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A. March 2, 1864, Battle of Chattanooga. Surrender of Lee at Appomattox C. H. April 9, 1865.

GENERAL* UNITED STATES ARMY, July 25, 1866.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 4, 1869.

The children of General Ulysses Simpson Grant⁸ and Julia his wife, are :

44, Frederick Dent⁹ b. May 30, 1850; a cadet at West Point.

45, Ulysses Simpson⁹, an amiable youth of much promise.

46, Ellen,⁹ an interesting daughter.

47, Jesse Root,⁹ "decidedly the most promising of the family," his grand-father says.

*George Washington was the only citizen of the United States besides General Grant, upon whom this title has been conferred. Scott received no higher title than Lieutenant-General. See Gardner's *Army Dictionary*. For the services of Gen. Grant, see Cullum's *Reg'r of Military Academy*. The Hon. Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, Connecticut, prepared the first entire genealogy of the family of General Grant which was revised by John Ward Dean, Esq. of Boston, and published in the *Geneal-*

15.—THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GENERAL GRANT.*

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable, will execute the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four

logical Register. It was a continuation of the notes which are given in Stiles' Windsor. The above is a new and careful revision of this genealogy, much enlarged, from information furnished by Jesse R. Grant, Esq., Hon. J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford, Dr. Porter, of Coventry, Mr. Wheeler, and others.

* General Grant took the oath of office, as President of the United States, at the Capitol, Washington, at 12 o'clock, noon, March 4, 1869.

years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be appreciated calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished, without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this shall be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of Government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we

are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar in use now, and not before.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who form this age and must be rulers twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political, and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payment resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of

our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of the land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful consideration. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation.

INDEX OF NAMES.

- Allyn Alexander, 5.
Allyn, Mr. Matthew, 105.
Alvord Benedict, 105.
Appleton, Major, 23.
Arabella, 8.
Astor Library, 43.
Baker Samuel, 105.
Baldwin, Hon. Roger S. 51.
Barber John, 105.
Barber Thomas, 106.
Bartlett John, 18, 105.
Beardsley Aaron, 155.
Beecher, Rev. Lyman, 34.
Beekman Mansion, 48.
Beekman William, 98.
Belknap Jesse, 155.
Bingham John, 155.
Bissell, Gov. Clark, 107.
Birge Jonathan, 155.
Bissell Nathaniel, 28.
Bissell Ozias, 155.
Boardman Nathaniel, 155.
Boggs & Grant, 77.
Boler, 70.
Bradford, Captain, 23.
Brown Peter, 105.
Buckland Timothy, 18, 105.
Buell Benjamin, 160.
Buell, General Don Carlos, 34.
Buell Elias, 160.
Buell Matthew, 45.
Buell Peter, 34, 106.
Buell Samuel, 34, 160.
Buell William, 105.
Bunker Hill, 47.
Burnham Thomas, 105.
Cambridge, 47, 103.
Cass John, 106.
Carpenter, 56.
Chambers John, 155.
Champion Henry, 55.
Chapman Edward, 24, 105.
Chapman Jonah, 155.
Chauncey Elihu, 156.
Chauncey, Rev. Mr. 126.
Clark, Mr. Daniel, 105.
Cleveland, General Moses, 55,
57.
Coggerynosset, 18.
Colburn Zebadiah, 157.
Collins E. A., 68.
Colt John, 105.
Connecticut Reserve, 53, 54.
Cooke Nathaniel, 105.
Cooper Fenimore, 24.
Cooper Solomon, 155.
Covington, 69.
Craig-Ellachie, 3, 89.
Cromwell, 131.
Crow Christopher, 105.

- Crown Point, 36, 41.
 Darling Jedediah, 155.
 Dart Nathaniel, 155.
 Davenport, Captain, 23.
 Davis Richard, 155.
 Day Lewis, 58.
 Deerfield, 58, 64.
 Delano Jonathan, 35, 162.
 Delano Susannah, 35, 44, 45, 169.
 De La Noye Philip, 35, 161, 169.
 Denslow Henry, 105.
 Denslow Nicholas, 99.
 Dent, Colonel Frederick, 173.
 Dent Julia B., 173.
 Dibble Ebenezer, 24.
 Dibble Thomas, 105, 153.
 Dieskau, Baron, 37, 43.
 Diver Daniel, 59.
 Dodge Alexander, 155.
 Dodge John, 155.
 Dodge, Hon. William E. 146.
 Dorchester, 8, 9, 12.
 Drake Jacob, 16, 19, 105.
 Dunham David, 155.
 Dutch The, 132.
 Dyer George, 99.
 Eastman Jonathan, 157.
 Eaton William, 32, 155.
 Edward Fort, 36, 38, 39, 41.
 Edwards, Rev. Jonathan, D.D. 1
 Edwards, Rev. Timothy, 141.
 Eggleston Begat, 105.
 Ellsworth, Chief Justice, 107, 128.
 Ellsworth Josiah, 105, 107.
 Ellsworth Thomas, 155.
 Elmore Edward, 105.
 Eno Amos R., 112, 137.
 Eno, James, 105, 109.
 Eno & Phelps, 137.
 Eno Gen. Roger, 112.
 Fairchild Caleb, 161.
 Farmington River, 133.
 Filley Daniel, 155.
 Filley Hannah, 28, 166, 167.
 Filley Samuel, 106.
 Filley William, 105.
 Fire Lands, 54.
 Fish William, 105.
 Fitch John, 24, 113.
 Fitch, Mr. Joseph, 105, 113.
 Fitch, Lieut. Medina, 43, 155.
 Foote, Commodore, 80.
 Ford Thomas, 99, 105.
 Frost Green, 58.
 Fuller Lot, 155.
 Fyler Walter, 105.
 Galena, 68.
 Gallop, Captain, 23.
 Gallop, Mr. 99.
 Gardner, Captain, 23.
 Gates, Lieut. Josiah, 155.
 Gaylord William, 99, 105.

- Georgetown, 67.
 Gibbs Giles, 99.
 Gibbs Jacob, 105.
 Gibbs Michael, 59.
 Gillette Jonathan, 105.
 Glenelg, Baron, 4, 90, 92.
 Glenmoriston, 87.
 Gorham, Captain, 23.
 Granniss George B., 114.
 Grant, Lieut. Benoni, 49.
 Grant Castle, 91.
 Grants, Clan of, 85.
 Grant, Capt. Ebenezer, 31, 36, 39, 168.
 Grant, Capt. Ephraim, 167.
 Grant, Maj. F. W., 31, 168.
 Grant's Hill, 31.
 Grant, Gen. James, 94.
 Grant Jesse, 49.
 Grant Jesse Root, 63, 172.
 Grant John, The Bard, 90.
 Grant Matthew, 3, 6, 13, 25, 99, 100, 105, 106, 163.
 Grant Noah, 30, 32, 168.
 Grant, Capt. Noah, I., 35, 39, 42, 45, 155, 169.
 Grant, Capt. Noah, II., 44, 45, 46, 170.
 Grant, Capt. Roswell, 169.
 Grant Samuel, 26, 28, 165, 166.
 Grant S. Hastings, 168.
 Grant, Lieut. Solomon, 36, 43, 45, 61, 156, 159.
 Grantown, 92.
 Grant, Gen. Ulysses S., 3, 73, 173.
 Greensburg, 53.
 Gregory Eliphalet, 114.
 Gregory, Hon., D. S. 114.
 Griffin John, 106.
 Griswold Almon W., 114.
 Griswold Bishop, 114.
 Griswold Edward, 113, 114.
 Griswold Francis, 113.
 Griswold George, 15, 105, 114.
 Griswold Matthew, 113, 114, 149.
 Griswold Nathaniel L., 114.
 Griswold, Gov. Roger, 114.
 Hadley, 24.
 Hale, Capt. Nathan, 48.
 Hall Solomon, 155.
 Hall Timothy, 105.
 Harlem Heights, 48.
 Hatch David, 155.
 Hayden Daniel, 105, 116.
 Hayden Jabez H., 117.
 Hayden Lieut. Levi, 116.
 Hayden Nathaniel, 117.
 Hayden, Capt. Sam'l S., 118.
 Hayden William, 114.
 Haynes, 104.
 Hayward Robert, 105.
 Hill Luke, 106.
 Hillyer, Gen., 76.
 Hinckley Ichabod, 155.
 Holcombe Benajah, 105.

- Holcombe Joshua, 106. Johnson Sir William, 36, 38,
 Holcombe Thomas, 118. 156.
 Holcombe, W. F., M. D., Kelly Rachel, 53, 170.
 118. Kennedy, Lieut., 42.
 Holmes William, 10. Kilbourn Elijah, 156.
 Homestead, The Grant, 94. Kilbourn Hezekiah, 155.
 Homestead, The Hayden, Kimball Hannah, 160.
 97. Kirby Ephraim, 55.
 Homestead, The Loomis, 97. Knowlton, Colonel, 48.
 Hood, General, 81. Laud Archbishop, 150.
 Hooker, 104 Leighton, Dr. Edward,
 Hoosuc, 157. 150.
 Hosford John, 105. Levens, Lieut. John, 157.
 Hoskins Anthony, 105. Lewis Benjamin, 155.
 Hoskins John, 99. Lewis William J., 156.
 Howe, General, 47. Lexington, 45.
 Hoyt Simon, 99. Liverpool, 54.
 Hubbard Benjamin, 155. Loomis Hezekiah B., 121.
 Hubbard Elisha, 155. Loomis Horatio G., 122.
 Hull, 7. Loomis James C., 122.
 Hull, Mr., 99. Loomis John, 16, 105, 120,
 Humphreys Michael, 106, 153.
 111, 164. Loomis, Col. John M., 122.
 Hunt James, 156. Loomis, Mr. Joseph, 16, 105,
 Huntington Christopher, 30. 119.
 Huntington, Gen. Jedediah, Loomis Moses, 32.
 30. Loomis Nathaniel, 27, 105.
 Huntington John, 32. Loomis Phineas, 123.
 Huntington Martha, 30, 168. Luce Joseph, 156.
 Huntington Peter, 155. Ludlow Roger, 98, 103, 131.
 Huntington, Gov. Samuel, Lyman Fort, 36.
 30, 60, 168. Lyman, General, 36, 38.
 Johnson, Captain, 23. Lyman, Prof. S. C., 109.
 Johnson David, 155. Lyon Noah, 156.
 Johnson Samuel W., 55. McClellan, Gen., 76.

- McCurdy Robert H., 149. Nassahegan, 17, 133.
 Madesly John, 105. Newberry, Mr. Benj., 105,
 Mahan, Professor, 83. 154.
 Marshall, Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Newberry Roger, 55.
 G., 125. New Connecticut, 55.
 Marshall, Capt. Samuel, 16, Niles, Hon. John M., 124.
 20, 23, 24, 105, 106, 124. Oliver, Captain, 23.
 Mary and John, 7. Osbon John, Sen., 105.
 Maskell Thomas, 106. Owen Edward H., 129.
 Mason, Captain, 23. Owen John, 105, 129.
 Mason, Capt. John, 20, 21, Owen, Rev. John J., D.D.,
 114. 129.
 Mason, Hon. Mr., 51. Owen Josiah, 156.
 Massachusetts, 50. Page William, 155.
 Massacoe, 106, 129, 132. Palazado Plot, 21.
 Mather Cotton, 127. Palmer Nicholas, 106.
 Mather, Gen. F. E., 128. Park Nathan, 155.
 Mather Joseph, 32. Parker Eli, 155.
 Mather, Rev. Richard, 126. Parker Enos, 156.
 Mather Samuel, 55. Parsons Hezekiah, 155.
 Mather, Rev. Samuel, 125. Parsons John E., 57.
 Maverick, Rev. Mr., 8, 99. Parsons, Gen. S. H., 57.
 Miles Simon, 105. Payson John, 157.
 Minor Grace, 28, 166, 167. Pearce Daniel, 156.
 Minor Henry, 28. Pease, Hon. Elisha M., 124.
 Minor, Capt. John, 28. Pettibone John, 106, 129.
 Minor, Capt. Thomas, 28. Pettibone John Owen, 130.
 Minot House, 9. Pettibone, Col. Jonathan,
 Moore John, 105, 106. 129.
 Morton William, 105. Phelps Alexander, 112. *Abigail P. 125*
 Mosely, Captain, 23. Phelps Anson G., 144. *Isaac P. 125*
 Moses John, 105, 110, 111. Phelps, Dodge & Co., 145. *David 133, 136*
 Munsell Joel, 128. Phelps, Hon. Elisha, 136. *Mrs. Smith P. 136*
 Nantasket, 7. Phelps George, 105, 130. *Daniel P. 142*
 Nassacowen, 19. Phelps George Dwight, 135, 136.
Phelps Richard 98
Phelps Wm Junr 105
Phelps Zim 105
Phelps Isaac 105
Phelps Abraham 105

- Phelps Guy R., 135, 139. Putnam, General Rufus, 57.
 Phelps Hector, F., 135. Randall Abraham, 106.
 Phelps I., 131. Ravenna, 64.
 Phelps Isaac N., 141. ¹⁴² Dedrick Read Joshua, 156.
 Phelps Jeffery O., 134. ¹⁴¹ Reeve Robert, 111.
 Phelps John J., 136. ¹¹² Richardson Anna, 52, 170.
 Phelps Joseph, 106, 132. ¹²⁴ Robinson, Maj. Gen. John C.,
 Phelps, Gen. Noah, 134. ¹³³ 136 124.
 Phelps Noah A., 134. ¹³⁴ Rockwell John, 106.
 Phelps Oliver, 55. ¹³⁴ Rockwell Joseph, 31.
 Phelps Royal, 143. Rockwell Josiah, 31, 32.
 Phelps Samuel, 18. Rockwell Ruth, 30.
 Phelps, Mr. William, 17, 99, 105, 130. ¹³¹ 1311 Rockwell Samuel, 32.
 Phelps W. Walter, 139. Rockwell Susannah, 13, 30.
 Philip King, 22. Rockwell William, 13, 30,
 Philips George, 105. 99, 100.
 Pinney Humphrey, 105. Rodgers, Capt. Robert, 37.
 Pinney Josiah, 156. Rogers Joseph, 156.
 Pinney Samuel, 106. Root, Hon. Jesse, 63, 171.
 Pitkin William, 111. Root, Rev. Marvin, 45,
 Point Pleasant, 65. 158.
 Pond Nathaniel, 24. Root Rufus, 156.
 Pomeroy Eltwood, 99, 106. Rossiter, Dr. Bray, 13.
 Poquonnoc, 133. Rossiter, Mr., 98.
 Porter Hezekiah, 32. Rowley Thomas, 106.
 Porter John, 165. Russ Daniel, 156.
 Porter John Bliss, M.D., 165. Savage, Lieut., 23.
 Porter Mary, 164, 165. Saxton Richard, 24.
 Porter, Gen. Peter B., 34, 166. Scots' Charitable Society, 5.
 Price Martha, 160. Scott, General, 174.
 Prynne William, 151. Scovell Abner, 156.
 Putnam Israel, 35, 37, 39, Seafeld, Earl of, 4, 85, 90,
 43, 46, 47, 48. 91, 92.
 Seeley, Captain, 23, 115.
 Schat, 17, 133.

- Senchon Nicholas, 106.
 Sequassen, 133.
 Sey Solomon, 156.
 Sheldon & Phelps, 142.
 Sherman, 104.
 Sherman, General, 80.
 Shield John, 155.
 Simon James, 156.
 Simpson Hannah, 65, 172.
 Simsbury, 16, 106, 129, 132.
 Skinner Abraham, 49.
 Skinner Joseph, 106.
 Slafter Anthony, 32.
 Slap, Capt. John, 157.
 Smith, Mr., 99.
 Smith George, 156.
 Southwark Church, 7.
 Sparks Joseph, 156.
 Stark, Lieut. John, 41, 43, 46.
 St. Clair, General, 60.
 Stedman James, 111.
 Steele, 104.
 Steel, Rev. Stephen, 33.
 Stiles, Rev. Ezra, LL.D. 147.
 Stiles Henry, 106.
 Stiles Henry R., M.D., 147.
 Stiles John, 106, 146.
 Stokes James, 14.
 Stone, 104.
 Stoughton, Mr., 99.
 Stoughton Thomas, 16, 27, 106.
 Strathspey, 86.
 Strong John, 20, 106.
 Strong Ozias, 161.
 Strong Phineas, 161.
 Strong Return, 106.
 Stuyvesant, Sir Peter, 98, 132.
 Sugar House, 48.
 Swan, Lieut., 23.
 Talcott Caleb, 156.
 Talcott Samuel, 156.
 Tappan, Hon. Benj., 58.
 Tattington James, 156.
 Taylor Stephen, 19, 106.
 Telemachus, 75.
 Terry Mr., 98.
 Terry John, 106.
 Thayer Zephaniah, 156.
 Thomas, General, 81.
 Thrall William, 106.
 Tibbals Moses, 58.
 Tolland, 30, 45.
 Tod Judge, 64.
 Tubbs Benjamin, 155.
 Tucker Isaac, 156.
 Tudor Owen, 106.
 Tunxis The, 133.
 Treat, Major, 23.
 Trough, Race of the, 87.
 Tryon George, 156.
 Tyng, Lieut., 23.
 Upham, Lieut., 23.
 Urquahart, 87.
 Vore Richard, 106.
 Wallabout, 48.
 Ward, Gen. Artemas, 47.

- Warham, Rev. Mr., 8, 14, 99, 106, 126.
 Warner Israel, 156.
 Washington, General, 47, 174.
 Waterman Zebulon, 156.
 Watson Robert, 106.
 Watts, Captain, 23.
 Webb, Colonel, 49.
 Webb Nathan, 155.
 Wells Ephraim, 156.
 Wells Ichabod, 156.
 Wells Samuel, 156.
 Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, 24.
 Westover James, 111.
 West Point, 68.
 Wheeler Timothy, 156.
 White, Captain, 23.
 White Eyes, 56.
 White Jacob, 156.
 White, Rev. John, 6.
 Whiting, Colonel, 38, 157.
 Wilcox Eben N., 114.
 Wilcox, Gen. O. B., 114.
 William Henry Fort, 38, 41, 42.
 Williams John, 106.
 Wills Azariah, 158.
 Wills Solomon, 155.
 Willoughby Sylvanus, 156.
 Wilson Thomas, 157.
 Winchell Nathan, 106.
 Windsor, 10, 13.
 Winslow, Maj.-Gen., 41.
 Winslow, Maj.-Gen. Josiah, 23.
 Witchfield John, 106.
 Wolcott Frederick H., 149.
 Wolcott Henry, 98, 104, 106, 147.
 Wolcott Joshua H., 149.
 Wolcott, Gov. Oliver, 149.
 Wolcott, Gov. Roger, 111, 128, 148.
 Wolcott Ursula, 149.
 Wood Oliver E., 109.
 Woodbridge, Rev. Mr., 14, 126.
 Wooster, Colonel, 39, 157.
 Yale College, 127.
 Young William, 156.





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CONTENTS

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